## HARDWARE . . . . SOFTWARE. . . . AT HOME. . . . IN BUSINESS



8K ON BOARD MEMORY!
5 K RAM 3 K ROM or 4 K RAM. 4 K ROM (link selectable). Kit supplied with 3 K RAM, 3 K ROM System expandable for up to 32 K memory

2 KEYBOARDS!
56 Key alphanumeric keyboard for entering high level language plus 16 key Hex pad for easy entry of machine code.

## GRAPHICS!

64 character graphics option - includes transistor symbols' Only £18. 20 extra!

## MEMORY MAPPED

high resolution VDU circuitry using discrete IL for extra flexibility. Has its own 2 K memory to give 32 lines for 64 characters

## KANSAS CITY

low error rate tape interface

SINGLE BOARD DESIGN
Even keyboards and power supply circuitry on the superb quality double sided plated through-hole PCB.

COMPLETE KIT


2 MICROPROCESSORS
280 the powerful CPU with 158 instruction, including all 78 of the 8080, controls the MM57109 number cruncher Functions include,,+- 1 , squares. roots, logs gexponentiags trig functions, inverses etc. Range $10^{-9}$ to $9 \times 19^{\text {s9 }}$ to 8 figures plus 2 exponen digits.

EFFICIENT OPERATION
Why waste valuable memory on sub routines for numeric processing? The number cruncher handies everything internally!

with extended mathematical capability. Only 2 K memory used but more powertul than most 8 K Basics!
resident in EPROM

## POWITRTM



Cabinet size $19.0^{\prime \prime} \times 15.7^{\prime \prime} \times 3.3^{\prime \prime}$. Television not included in price.
The kit for this outstandingly practical design by John Adams published in a series of articles in Wireless World really is completel Included in the PSI COMP 80 scientific computer kit is a professionally finished cabinet, ilbre-glass double sided, ptated-through-hoteprinted circuit board. 2 keyboards PCB mounted for ease of construction. IC sockets, high reliability metal oxide resistors, power supply using custom designed toroidal transformer 2 K Basic and 1 K monitor in EPROMS and, of course wire, nuts bolts, etc

PSI Comp 80.Z80 Based powerful scientific computer Design as published in Wireless World


KIT ALSO AVAILABLE AS SEPARATE PACKS
For those customers who wish to spread their purchase or build a personalised system the kit is available as separate packs eg. PCB $16^{\prime \prime}$
E 30.00 . $\left.12.5^{\prime \prime}\right)$ (E43.20. Pair of keyboards E 34.80 . Firmware in EPROMS E30.00. Toroidal transformer and power supply components £17.60. Cabinet (very rugged, made from steel, really beautifully finished) E26.50. P.S. Wiil greatly enhance any other single board computer including OHIO SUPERBOARD for which it can be readily modified. Other packs listed in our FREE CATALOGUE.

Expansion up to 32 K all inside the computer's own cabinet!
By carefully thought out engineering a mother board with buffers and its own power supply (powered by the computers transformer) enables up to 38 K RAM or $8 K$ ROM boards to be fitted neatly inside the computer cabinet Connections to the mother board from the main board expansion socket is made via a ribbon cable.
Mother Board Fibre glass double sided plated through hole P.C.B. B.7' $\times 3.0^{\prime \prime}$ set of all components including all brackets, fixing parts and ribbon cable with socket to connect to expansion plug Fibre glass double sided plated through hole P.C.B.

RAM Board $\quad 5.6^{\prime \prime} \times 4.8^{\prime \prime}$
Set of components including IC sockets, plug and socket but excluding RAMs.
Complete set of board, components, 16 RAMS
8K Fibre glass double sided plated through hole
ROM Board P.C.B. 5.6" $\times 4.8^{\prime \prime}$
Set of components including IC sockets, plug and socket but excluding ROMs
2708 ROM ( 8 required)
£12.50

Complete set of board, components, 8 ROM's

## POWERTRAN ELECTR <br> PORTWAY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE ANDOVER HANTS SP10 3MN ANDOVER (0264) 64455

[^0]

# CONTENTS <br> VOL2 No 10 <br> DECEMBER 1980 

## EDITORIAL \& ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE. Telephone 01-437-1002-7. Telex 8811896

Editor : Ron Harris B.Sc.<br>Assistant Editor : Henry Budgett<br>Editorial Assistant : Tina Boylan<br>Group Art Editor : Paul Wilson-Patterson<br>Drawing Office Manager : Paul Edwards<br>Group Advertisement Manager : Christopher Surgenor<br>Advertisement Manager : Bill Delaney<br>Sales Executive : Claire Fullerton<br>Managing Director : T.J.Connell



Routines in ROM p42.


Sneak look p62.
NEWS ..... 6
News and views on the micro scene.
BUSINESS NEWS ..... 8
Shoptalk.
TIGHTROPE WALK ..... 13
Balancing trick.
ZX80XTRA ..... 15
Tips for the converted.PROBLEM PAGE20
The great brain strain.CELLS\&SERPENTS24
Subterranean adventures.STOCKMARKET IN BASIC32
Super simulation.PATTERNS38Symmetry rules OK.
FRUIT MACHINE ..... 39
Safegamble.
SUPERCHIP REVIEW ..... 42
Utilise your ROM
46
INDEX 80
PRINTOUT ..... 49
Conversation piece.
INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS ..... 52
Graphics under control.
DOUBLE DENSITY ..... 59
Display packer
BOOK PREVIEW ..... 62
A glimpse between the covers.
MICROLINK68
Write light.
AUTOWRITER74
Text generator.PET MENU75Program feeder.BUYER'S GUIDE87

# COMPUTECH for appla COMPUTECH for T川丩 

# Well proven software for business applications on the ITT 2020 and Apple microcomputers. Prices excluding V.A.T. for cash with order, F.O.B. London NW3 

PAYROLI
(300+ Employees, 100 Departments, hourly, weekly, monthly. Very powerful but easy to use).

SALES LEDGER
PURCHASES LEDGER
GENERAL (OR NOMINAL) LEDGER

UTILITIES DISK 1

APPLEWRITER

VISICALC
CAI
(500 + Accounts, 100 Departments). £295
(500 + Accounts, 100 Departments). £295
(1000 Accounts, 100 Analyses, multi£295 purpose package). Job costing etc.
(Diskette patch, slot to slot copy, £20 zap etc).
(Word Processing, see below for U/L £42 case).
(Financial Modelling, Costing, Analysis). £95
(Converts Apple pictures for ITT display).

# AND NOW HARDWARE! 

## LOWER \& UPPER CASE CHARACTER GENERATOR

Replaces character generator to display upper and lower case characters on screen, includes patches to work with Applewriter, supplies the missing link! Specify Apple or ITT.

COMPUTECH DIPLOMAT H/S SERIAL INTERFACE
This card has been designed and built to the same professional standards that have resulted in the success of our software. The DIPLOMAT observes the proper "handshaking" protocol so that you can drive fast printers and send and receive date from other peripherals at high speeds without loss of data. Switch (\& software) selectable baud rates to 19200 and many other options. Plug compatible with 'terminal' or 'modem' wired peripherals. Guaranteed.

## MICROLINE M80 PRINTER

This neat, reliable machine prints at 10 characters per inch, 80 characters on an 8 inch line, or 40 expanded characters, or 132 very readable characters, upper and lower case and graphics, $9 \times 7$ dot matrix, 6 or 8 lines per inch. Parallel interface is standard, serial optional. Both friction and sprocket feed are standard, tractor optional. We can also supply the parallel interface card for Apple System computers for $£ 80$ and a driver to enable both text and graphics to be used. Optional custom colour matching for Apple or ITT. Optional character sets. Trade supplied at very generous discounts for modest quantities.

THE FABULOUS MICROMUX 8000
from $£ 800$
This is a brand new product, an asynchronous serial multiplexor with up to 16 ports, any one of which may communicate with any other independently, like a 'telephone exchange' for data! Built in test function. Firmware may be customised for special applications. Available in multiples of 4 ports up to 16 .

## COMPUTECH SYSTEMS

168. Finchley Road, London NW3 6HP. Tel: 01-794 0202 AGENTS THRDUGHDUT THE UK AND DVEFSE AS


David Ahl, Founder and Publisher of Creative Computing

You might think the term "creative computing" is a contradiction. How can something as precise and logical as electronic computing possibly be creative? We think it can be. Consider the way computers are being used to create special effects in movies-image generation, coloring, and computer-driven cameras and props. Or an electronic "sketchpad" for your home computer that adds animation, coloring and shading at your direction. How about a computer simulation of an invasion of killer bees with you trying to find a way of keeping them under control?

## Beyond Our Dreams

Computers are not creative per se. But the way in which they are used can be highly creative and imaginative. Five years ago when Creative Computing magazine first billed itself as "The Number 1 magazine of computer applications and software," we had no idea how far that would take us. Today, these applications are becoming so broad, so all-encompassing that the computer field will soon include virtually everything!
In light of this generality, we take "application" to mean whatever can be done with computers, ought to be done with computers, or might be done with computers. That is the meat of Creative Computing.

Alvin Toffler, author of Future Shock and The Third Wave says, "I read Creative Computing not only for information about how to make the most of my own equipment but to keep an eye on how the whole field is emerging.
Creative Computing, the company as well as the magazine, is uniquely lighthearted but also seriously interested in all aspects of computing. Ours is the magazine of software, graphics, games and simulations for beginners and relaxing professionals. We try to present the new and important ideas of the field in a way that a 14 -year

# creative corrputirg 

The beat covered by Creative Computing is one of the most important, explosive and fast-changing. -Alvin Toffler

old or a Cobol programmer can understand them. Things like text editing, social simulations control of household devices, animation and graphics, and communications networks.

## Understandable Yet Challenging

As the premier magazine for beginners, it is our solemn responsibility to make what we publish comprehensible to the newcomer. That does not mean easy; our readers like to be challenged. It means providing the reader who has no preparation with every possible means to seize the subject matter and make it his own.
However, we don't want the experts in our audience to be bored. So we try to publish articles of interest to beginners and experts at the same time. Ideally, we would like every piece to have instructional or informative content-and some deptheven when communicated humorously or playfully. Thus, our favorite kind of piece is accessible to the beginner, theoretically non-trivial, interesting on more than one level, and perhaps even humorous.
David Gerrold of Star Trek fame says, "Creative Computing with its unpretentious, down-to-earth lucidity encourages the computer user to have fun. Creative Computing makes it possible for me to learn basic programming skills and use the computer better than any other source."

## Hard-hitting Evaluations

At Creative Computing we obtain new computer systems, peripherals, and software as soon as they are announced. We put them through their paces in our Software Development Center and also in the environment for which they are intended home, business, laboratory, or school.
Our evaluations are unbiased and accurate. We compared word processing printers and found two losers among highly promoted makes. Conversely, we found one computer had far more than its advertised
capability. Of 16 educational packages, only seven offered solid learning value.
When we say unbiased reviews we mean it. More than once, our honesty has cost us an advertiser-temporarily. But we feel that our first obligation is to our readers and that editorial excellence and integrity are our highest goals.

Karl Zinn at the University of Michigan feels we are meeting these goals when he writes, "Creative Computing consistently provides value in articles, product reviews and systems comparisons...in a magazine that is fun to read."

## Order Today

To order your subscription to Creative Computing, send cash, postal order or cheque in sterling drawn against a U.K. bank for the type and term subscription you wish.

| Term | Surface | Air |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3-year (36 issues) | $£ 28.50$ | $£ 55.00$ |
| 2-year (24 issues) | 19.50 | 37.25 |
| 1-year(12 issues) | 10.00 | 19.00 |

We guarantee your satisfaction or we will refund the unfulfilled portion of your subscription.
Join over 80,000 subscribers like Ann Lewin, Director of the Capital Children's Museum who says, "I am very much impressed with Creative Computing. It is helping to demystify the computer. Its articles are helpful, humorous and humane. The world needs Creative Computing'

## creative compatirg

27 Andrew Close, Stoke Golding, Nuneaton CV13 6EL.


SYSTEM COMPATIBLE
Owners of Motorola Exorciser or Rockwell System 65 products who need to increase their memory capacity can now buy a flexible CMOS RAM card range from Beaulieu Electronics of 16/17 Col lege Place, Southampton, Hants S02 2 FE . Designed around 1 K by 4 devices the cards can hold up to 16 K and are fitted with Ni-Cad battery
back-up. It is hoped to produce a 32 K version and an S100 compatible version in the near future. Power requirements are a meagre 500 mA at 5 V with 200 nS access times. The battery back-up gives up to 20 days data protection so, in theory at least, you could pull the card out for transportation. Address boundary selection is made by links on the board so it can be set to any 4 K field within the system memory map.

## TUNE-UP KIT

Owners of the original 8K PET with the calculator style of keyboard may be interested to hear of a replacement full-size unit. Produced by High Fidelity Electronics of 33 Canonbie Road, Honor Oak, London SE23 3AW, it is an exact replica of the full size unit except for four additional keys on the numeric pad. All the keys are mounted on a steel panel which fits over the whole front panel area, the cassette unit must be removed and used externally. There is one very special key on the unit which can be user defined, system reset perhaps? Conversion can be done by those confident at handling files etc., or the firm can do the job for you. Prices are available upon application to the company.

## TALK TO US

On November 19th at the Polytechnic of North London a group of eminent computer people will be talking about defining new software and hardware standards for micros. The seminar is being organised by the Association of London Computer Clubs and will run between 10 am and 5 pm . Anyone interested in attending should contact the Poly, in the person of Robin Bradbeer, on 01-607 2789. Computing Today will, of course, be represented. After the successful Computer Faire last summer the Association has decided to advance the date of the 1981 edition to the 13 th to 15 th of April. Book early as it's bound to be packed.

## BC ATO D?

One of the most popular card sizes for micro systems must be the Euro/International set. Machines using this format are often rack mounted and it is good to see a number of add-ons appearing in this format to support them. One of the first is a 16 channel analogue to digital card from Stoneage Electronics. Based around the Acorn Eurocard it can be adapted fairly simply to fit machines such as Microtan 65, Triton and SC/MP. Available as kit or ready built and with an optional "Experimenter" PCB, the unit offers a fast conversion time, 60 uS , with all the control and data being treated as memory locations. Prices are from $£ 82$ for the kit to $£ 110$ for the assembled unit. The extra PCB costs around £14 with a suitable cable assembly. For further details contact Stoneage at The Cottage, 70 Albion Drive, London E8 4LX.

## ROM DELAY

The new 8 K BASIC ROM for the ZX80 that we announced in the news a few weeks ago has been delayed until February next year, according to Clive Sinclair. The delay is not due to any problems in producing the software but by the development of the printer driving routines that will be included in the ROM. These routines were to be launched next year but to avoid the unnecessary trouble of having to blow two sets of ROMs Science of Cambridge are delaying production. The price of the new ROM will be unchanged and apparently all people who have ordered have been informed of the situation. The printer will be launched in middle ' 81 if all the development proceeds as expected and the BASIC will be able to directly access the device using the new code.

## BREADBOARD 80

Whatever aspect of electronics you're into, make sure you're in London during November for this year's Breadboard exhibition. From CB to home computing, soldering to synthesisers - demonstrations, special offers - it's all at Breadboard 80.

The exhibition runs for five days - the doors open at 10.00 am on November 26th (watch the electronics Press for full details). Don't miss it!

## MOVED AGAIN

No sooner had ink been applied to paper in last month's news section than we received notice that one of the companies featured, Midwich, had moved. They are developing a nasty habit of doing this, it's the second time in about twelve months! They now live at Hewitt House, Northgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1HQ. Their new telephone number is $0284-701321$.

## ASSEMBLER COURSE

Owners of 6502 based systems who are into machine code programming have a new course starting in the new year at the University of Liverpool. Based around the AIM 65 it aims (pun unintentional) to teach the necessary skills to write assembly language routines, especially drivers and linkers. Once the basics have been grasped the ideas are easily transferred to machines such as PET and Apple, both of which are available on-site. The course consists of five lectures starting at 2.00 pm on Tuesday 27 th January and costs $£ 100$ per person. For registration or further details contact Dr M D Beer at the Computer Laboratory, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX.

## MAN-MACHINE COURSE

Students of Man-Computer interaction and other allied topics can now be lectured to at Polytechnic of Central London. On 4th December at 12.30 pm at the School of Engineering and Science in New Cavendish St, the first of a new series of lectures entitled 'Keyboard Designs' will be held. Anyone interested who requires further details should contact Mohan Kala on 01-486 5811.

## SOURCE OF SUPPLY

We understand that some people have been having trouble in locating the Siliconix IC at the heart of last month's A to D converter project. Semiconductor Specialists (UK) Ltd of Carroll House, 159 High Street, Yiewsley, West Drayton, Middlesex are happy to supply oneoff orders for the device. Currently available as ex-stock it costs $£ 4.14$ to which must be added $£ 1.00$ p\&p and the obligatory $15 \%$ VAT, totalling £5.91 according to our trusty (rusty) calculator.


## COMPANION REVISED

One of the first books to be produced as an addition to the original ZX 80 manual was the ZX 80 Companion from LINSAC. This has now been revised to remove the occasional error caused by its rapid production and is now available as a second edition. As well as ironing out the mistakes, the volume now includes a chapter on the operating system detailing all the entry points from BASIC and a routine to generate moving displays. LINSAC also offer a range of programs on cassette, these come as packages, seven games at $£ 10.00$ for example. Owners of the system who are into the machine code side of programming can purchase a full assembly listing of the operating system. Complete with annotations and explanations it will be published at the end of November. For a catalogue and price list contact LINSAC at 28 Barker Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS5 SES.

## PET PROFESSIONALS

One of the more innovative and active Commodore distributors, Amplicon Micro Systems, have moved into new premises in Crawley. The new office is at Kingston House, Stephenson Way, Three Bridges, Crawley and is intended to offer demonstration and after sales facilities for the new 8000 series as well as the existing range. Among the products from Amplicon are the BCD to PET interfaces that we mentioned a couple of months ago, Kybe floppy discs (Amplicon are the UK distributors), and a PET to S100 interface that allows up to four cards to be run off the back of the machine. Anyone wishing to view the range is welcome in office hours, the contact is Peter Wood. Anagram Software is Amplicon's software arm and any contact on this side should go to Dick Simmonds on Crawley 26494 rather than the usual Amplicon number of Crawley 26943.


## PASCAL SCHOOLED

A brand new computer laboratory has been set up at Essex University with Pascal running as the main language. Seventeen Vector Graphic System Bs have been in-
stalled by Almarc Data Systems, the main UK distributor, and it is estimated that some 300 students will benefit each year. The new laboratory will also take some of the strain off the University's ex-
isting DEC 10/90. The Pascal implemented is a university derived version of the UCSD original. For details of Vector Graphic contact Almarc at 906 Woodborough Road, Nottingham.

## BOUNCING BACK

We're glad to announce that the recently troubled firm of Nascom is back. Thursday the 9th of October saw the signing of the final documents that sold the ailing firm to Alltech, a Watford based electronics company. After four months of doubt it now seems certain that the firm will emerge to play as big, or even bigger, role in the personal micro business. The interesting thing to note is that over the last four months the sales of Nascom hardware and the introduction by independant companies of extras has been running at a very high level. With this amount of support from outside, the future for the various products is looking very rosy indeed.

## BUG BYTES

This month's correction corner concerns the Space Invasion program. Apparently a rare fault exists which allows part of an invading saucer to disappear and then re-appear. This may be corrected by the patch; 0695 to EA, 0696 to EA. For further interest the bomb rate can be reduced by changing and OAF1 to 3F and OAF4 to EA. A new feature has been implemented in the ROM version which makes the invading saucers start at a fixed point once all the bases have disappeared, this gives you a slightly less onerous task in saving the Universe but fatigue sets in at around 140,000 !

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Readers have recently confused Electronics Today Limited as being associated with the ownership of our magazine, Electronics Today International. Our magazine is owned by Modmags Limited, part of the Argus Press Holdings Limited Group of Companies. Electronics Today Limited advertises in our magazine, as "Metac", but so as to prevent any further confusion we wish to make it clear that Electronics Today Limited is not in any way owned or managed by any member of the Argus Press Holdings Limited Group of Companies.

## PLOT IT AGAIN?

Users of micros in educational and laboratory situations with a need for graphical output now have another possible choice in the marketplace. Called the Strobe Model 100 it is designed for easy connection to a wide range of common microcomputers using BASIC or FORTRAN. As well as full XY plotting, the unit can also report the pen position directly to the computer in a digitising mode. Supplied complete with paper and pens the unit may be configured, at the order stage, to a wide variety of systems. Full source code listings for $\mathbf{8 0 8 0}$, Z 80 and 6502 based machines are also included for motor control and vector plotting. For prices and full specification contact HAL Computers Ltd, 133 Woodham Lane, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 3 NJ .


## GIVE ME INFORMATION

The National Computing Centre, (that august body) has recently added a Computer Guidance Service to its formidable array of courses and publications. Designed to help the small business person who is caught between buying and making a mistake and hiring professional advice which might be too expensive, it consists of four basic parts. These are a free brochure which gives useful hints and outlines the service, guidance talks on how to go about acquiring the hardware, etc., clinics for those who have specific problems and a complete package which includes guidance by an NCC advisor. For more information on these services, available in both London and Manchester, contact the NCC at Oxford Road, Manchester, M1 7ED or ring on 061-228 6333.

## SNAP TO IT

If you are in any way involved in collating data obtained from surveys or market research, then a new computerised system might be the answer. Designed for the area between the 'do it by hand' and the massive nationwide survey, one and two thousand samples, it is fully interactive and easy to use. To buy the system costs $£ 4,950$ or you can lease it for $£ 25$ per week. The package is based around a quad density Superbrain with a printer and can cope with a maximum of 2400 samples each having 64 questions. The software takes care of the questionnaire design and printing, the data entry and all the analysis and output of results. For full information contact the distributors, Mercator Management Consultants Ltd., at 6 Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3DF or give them a ring on 0272-33636.

## NEWTONIAN SOLUTIONS

Do you own an S100 based micro? Do you have a storage problem? A new British product may have the solution to this, it's an S100 controller card for the industry standard $5+5 \mathrm{Mb}$ hard discs. Developed by Newtons Laboratories of Wandsworth, (the home of Youngs brewery no less) it can handle up to four of the drive
units at a transfer rate of 2.5 Mbits per second. The operating system is based around CP/M 2.2 and further operating systems will be available later in the year. One interesting feature is the capability to conform the hard disc as a peripheral to any existing floppy discs or vice versa. Full technical information and pric ing can be obtained direct from Newtons Laboratories, PO Box 789, 111-113 Wandsworth High Street, London SW18 4JB.


## KIENZLE <br> BRANCH OUT

The Slough based firm of Kienzle Computers, well known in the business computer rental market, have opened a new regional office in Tolworth Towers, Surbiton. Fully equipped with both staff and systems it represents a major move in the company's expansion. Not only do they rent small and medium sized business systems but also sell worldwide. The address of the new offices and showroom is Tolworth Tower, 3rd Floor, Low Rise, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey and your contact is Michael Jennings, the regional manager.

## FLOPPY EXTRA

In the expanding world of floppy disc based microcomputers it seems that the manufacturers of media are but one small step behind the manufacturers of media. Recent announcements by Shugart, IBM and DEC in the field of drives (Land Rover territory?) has brought forth a new family of diskettes from 3M under the Scotch brand. Available in a multitude of formats and types they are available singly or in boxes to suit all the previously mentioned drives. For detailed information contact John McBride at Data Recording Product Group, 3M UK Ltd, 3 M House, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 1JU or ring on 0344-58449

## AS EASY AS

Making a late entry into the intelligent small business terminal market is Ragen International Ltd. After much perusal of the market they have chosen the Ai Electronics Corporation of Japan's ABC-20 series of machines. Ragen are associated with one of the biggest ORC and Data Prep bureaux in Europe and their entry into the small business market is a logical extension of the range of services which they offer. The current market leader of the $A B C$ range is
the ABC-24 which features 64 K of RAM, $12^{\prime \prime}$ VDU with detachable keyboard, dual floppies and a number of I/O ports. Various options are available including a choice of operating systems and a Wordstar word processing package with -printer. Prices range from $£ 3000$ to about $£ 5000$ depending on the software chosen. To obtain more detailed information on this new product contact Ragen International at Assets House, 17 Elverton Street, London SW1P 2QG or give them a ring on 01-828 2355.



## mikro and makro

TWO GREAT BRITISH ASSEMBLERS FOR THE CBM PET
Whether you are an experienced 6502 programmer or just getting to grips with machine language, one of these assemblers is right for you!
MIKRO ASSEMBLER makes full use of PET's Basic editor to pack a full-featured assembler into a single 4 k chip which plugs into one of the 3 spare sockets. When you power up you will be just a SYS command away from being able to program in Assembler, Basic, or even both at once! There are just three new commands to learn because source code is written just like a Basic program - and if the Programmer's Toolkit is fitted you can use functions like FIND, DELETE,RENUMBER,APPEND and HELP to edit and debug your code. For any PET, tape or disk, MIKRO costs $£ 50$ plus VAT.
MAKRO ASSEMBLER really needs a 32 k machine, though a 16 k version is available. You can define macros with up to 9 parameters, and they may be nested to a depth of five! As source files can be appended you could build up a library of useful macro definitions - then bring them into your programs at will. MAKRO has all the standard assembler features plus a user-friendly editor - all for $£ 50$ plus VAT. THE PETMASTER SUPERCHIP ( $£ 45+$ VAT) gives owners of standard 40 column PETs many of the features of the new 8032 SuperPET - and much more besides. Single key entry of Basic and an auto-repeat facility are popular features, but the advanced programmer will find the User Definable Function Keys innovative and invaluable! Fully compatible with the PROGRAMMER'S TOOLKIT ( $£ 29$ + VAT).

Q D E Programs in our
LOOK OUT for our BASIC 4 compatible SUPERCHIP and TOOLKIT available soon!

SUPERSOFT
28 Burwood Avenue, Eastcote, Pinner, Middlesex Telephone: 01-866 3326

# Gistile EleGidionles MBiocoliputer centie 

Now out of twelve years' experience in electronics and communication comes the South Coast's own Computer Centre. Choose from our wide range of micro-computers and support material. Ideally suited to the hobbyist about to enter the fascinating world of computers. Personal callers or mail order welcome.

## (a)

Nascom 2- $\mathbf{2 2 5}+$ VAT. Comprehensive starter system that grows with you. Powerful Z80A. 57 KeyLicon solidthat grows with you. Powerful 280A. 57 KeyLicon solid-
state keyboard. TV or monitor. On board UART (6402). state keyboard. TV or monitor. On board UART (6402); Parallel $1 / 0$ with 16
microsoft basic in ROM.
microsoft basic in ROM.
Nascom Imp- $\mathbf{E 3 2 5}+$ VAT. Plain paper with standard specification. Features: 60 lines/minute. Bidirectional printing. Baud rate 110-9600.
Nascom 1- $£ 125$ + VAT KItform - £140 + VAT readybuilt. Full range of Nascom accessories are normally held in stock. Detailed specification and full list available.

## 

Microtan 65-£69 + VAT. 6502 microprocessor. 1K Tanbug. 1 K user RAM. Full TV display. 20-way keypad. Tanex-£43 + VAT. 7K RAM, 6K RAM, 8K microsoft basic. 32 parallel $1 / 0$ lines. 2 serial. $1 \times 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ serial. Cassette interface and motherboard. System Rack-£49 Ascil keyboard with numeric keypad $£ 49+$ VAT. Cabinet available at $£ 20+$ VAT. Optional lower case pack- $\mathbf{£ 9 . 4 8}$ + VAT. Chunky Graphics Pack- $\mathbf{8 6 . 5 2}+$ VAT.


Apple 16 K video output only- $£ 695.00+$ VAT Disc drive without controller- $£ 299.00$ +VAT. Disc drive with controller- $£ 349.00+$ VAT. 16K add on - $£ 69.00+$ VAT. CARDS: Prototype/hobby card- $£ 15.00$ + VAT. Parallel Printer Interface Card- $\mathbf{\Sigma 1 0 4 . 0 0 + V A T}$. Communications Card- $£ 130.00+$ VAT. High-speed serial interface card - $£ 113.00+$ VAT. Pascal language system- $£ 299.00+$ VAT. Centronics Card£130.00+VAT.Applesoft Firmware Card- $£ 116.00$ + VAT. Integer Card- $£ 116.00$ + VAT.

## video genie system

The Video Genie system has many uses in all spheres of life, the easy to use BASIC language means that programmes are easily written for specific applications, and preecorded programme tapes are available in great TRS/80 software can be used with The system has great scope in the home, system. The system has great scope in the home, sophisticated games programmes can introduce the computer age to all the family, who can then progress to w. Software is continuously being developed to aid home budgeting and education.

OTHER ITEMS: Media C12 cassettes- $\mathbf{5 5 . 0 0}+$ VAT for $10.10 \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ mini floppy discs- $\mathbf{£ 2 7 . 5 0}+$ VAT Kybe or Memorex. Listing paper- $\$ 15$ per box, 2000 sheets $11 \times 91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$.
Printers: Commodore 3022, Epsom 80, Anadex DP8000 Centronics, Qume. Service: Full service and spares for all equipment. Microprocessor components 6502, 280A, 2716, 2114, etc., etc. Large range of CMOS, TTL, Linear, Transistors, Capacitors, Sockets, Rectifiers, LEDs, Resistors-fuli list available. Monitors: Range of direct import U.S. monitors $12^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{B} / \mathrm{w} £ 139.95+$ VAT. $12^{\prime \prime}$ green/black $£ 149.95$. $17^{\prime \prime}$ green/black price tbn. Hitachi $12^{\prime \prime} £ 197+$ VAT, $9^{\prime \prime} £ 127+$ VAT. Under development-IEEE intelligent interface for Nascom, IEEE controller, to operate Nascom on Commodore discs. Delivery January 1980. Delivery: All prices please add VAT at $15 \%$. Postage and packing will be notified. Barclaycard, Access orders taken by phone.


7 CASTLE ST. HASTINGS, EAST SUSSEX TN34 3DY
Shop hours 0900 to 1730 Mondays to Saturdays

Telephone: Hastings (0424) 437875 Personal callers welcome.

## HARDWARE .... SOFTWARE. . . . AT HOME. . . . IN BUSINESS

 faster' programs which use less memory. Efficiency and conservation in one package who could ask for more!

## GRAPHIC DETAILS

Back by popular demand with yet more of the intimate details that programmers lust after in the conversion quest.

## NEWTON'S COOL

Remember those classroom experiments to find out how hot things cool down? This superb piece of software uses a rather macabre application to illustrate the serious and educational side of computing.

## MINNIE WINNIE WHO?

New technology strikes in the computing department. The development of low-cost mass storage devices based around Winchester technology has brought small business computers to the masses. In a follow-up to his earlier article on floppy discs the author takes a close look at what they are and how they do it.

## BUYER'S GUIDE

For those with terminal specificitis, eyesight crippled from peering too closely at the spec sheets, we present this month's buyer's guide. Once more our researchers have provided the most up-to-date list of VDUs to be found anywhere this month.

## JNMOV：AアJリE

## TRS－80 SOFTWARE

## FROM THE PROFESSIONALS

## MACHINE CODE FROM A

## PROGRAMMERS VIEWPOINT

回 HOW TO M／C PROGRAM
區 ROM CALLS LISTED

G RAM LEVEL 2 USAGE

回 DISKS EXPLAINED

## Machine language programming from the ground up by Hubert S Howe Jnr <br> + the secrets of rom and ram

A book written by a well known programmer for people who not only want to learn machine code programming but who also want to use their knowledge in practical programming applications－from the ground up． Learning the $Z-80$ mnemonics，register handling and so on is important but what is essential is to be able to call the dozens of subroutines in Level 2 ROM，how to make use of the ROM user addresses in RAM and to know how the disk directories work．To learn your machine code programming from a book which does not contain this information is akin to driving a car without knowing the route you wish to take－it can be done but it is much easier knowing where you are going and how to get there

Hubert Howe＇s book is written in easy to understand language and in a clear and logical manner．Two－thirds of the book is devoted to actual applications and examples．It assumes that the reader has no knowledge of the subject．If you can use Basic，you will understand this book．

$$
\text { £ } 8.50
$$

Plus $50 \mathrm{p} P$ \＆$P$ ．
Send large SAE（ 38 p）for our current Catalogue of TRS－80 software．Add $£ 1.85$ for a binder．

4

## A．J．HARDING［MOLIMERX］ MOLIMERX LTD．

28 COLLINGTON AVENUE．BEXHILL．ON．SEA．E SUSSEX．TEL：（0424）22039
TELEX 86736 SOTEX G FOR A．J．HARDING

## TIGHTROPE WALK

TThe game is basically a reaction tester (no, a hammer doesn't jump out and hit you on the knee!). The task is to step a flashing symbol along an imaginary tightrope, strung across the display from left to right. To move the symbol one place to the right, the key corresponding to the display digit number must be pressed.

BE CAREFUL: If you press the key when the digit is not illuminated you fall off the tightrope and are sent back to the beginning (digit 7).
The rather obvious documentation was written to enable beginners (like myself about a year ago) to be able to follow through the listing and, hopefully, understand how the program works.

## Program Locations

$X^{\prime}$ F21: This location contains the segment pattern that is displayed, any pattern can be displayed as long as location $X^{\prime} F 12$ contains $X^{\prime} 00$ at the start of the game.

## Program Listing

| F12 |  | DIGIT: | . $=.+1$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F13 |  | LOOPH: | . $=.+1$ |  |
| F14 |  | LOOPL: | . $=.+1$ |  |
| F15 | C4 OD | START: | LDI | $X^{\prime} 0 \mathrm{D}$ |
| F17 | 35 |  | XPAH | (1) |
| F18 | C4 00 |  | LDI | X'00 |
| F1A | 31 |  | XPAL | (1) |
| F1B | C4 07 | BACK: | LDI | X'07 |
| F1D | 01 | NEXT: | XAE |  |
| F1E | C0 F3 | FLASH: | LD | DIGIT: |
| F20 | E4 40 |  | XRI | X'40 |
| F22 | C8 EF |  | ST | DIGIT: |
| F24 | C4 06 |  | LDI | X'06 |
| F26 | C8 EC |  | ST | LOOPH: |
| F28 | C4 FF | WAIT: | LDI | X'FF |
| F2A | C8 E9 |  | ST | LOOPL: |
| F2C | C0 E5 | DISP: | LD | DIGIT: |
| F2E | C9 80 |  | ST | (1) $+E$ |
| F30 | C1 80 |  | LD | (1) $+E$ |
| F32 | E4 FF |  | XRI | X'FF |
| F34 | 9C OA |  | JNZ | MOVE: |
| F36 | B8 DD |  | DLD | LOOPL: |
| F38 | 9C F2 |  | JNZ | DISP: |
| F3A | B8 D8 |  | DLD | LOOPH: |
| F3C | 9C EA |  | JNZ | WAIT: |
| F3E | 90 DE |  | JMP | FLASH: |
| F40 | CO D1 | MOVE: | LD | DIGIT: |
| F42 | 98 D7 |  | JZ | BACK: |
| F44 | 40 |  | LDE |  |
| F45 | 03 |  | SCL |  |
| F46 | FC 01 |  | CAI | X'01 |
| F48 | 94 D3 |  | JP | NEXT: |
| F4A | 3 F |  | XPPC | (3) |

$X^{\prime} F 25$ \& $X^{\prime} F 29$ : The delay is caused by mounting down to zero, a binary value. A single byte gives a maximum count of 256 (starting at $X^{\prime} 00$ ) but this was much too fast so a 16 -bit count value was required. This is given by two nested loops (one inside the other), the inner loop labelled LOOPL and the outer loop labelled LOOPH. The values stored in the two locations give a count of X'06FF loop cycles.
$X^{\prime} F 4 A$ : The X'3F contained in this location causes a return to the monitor when the player has successfully reached the end of the tightrope (this includes stepping PAST the rightmost end of the display). This location up to the end of available RAM could be used for a subroutine to display a message or perhaps ask the player if he wants another game. At the end of each game a subroutine could be executed that reduces the delays and makes the next game faster.

Execution of the program starts at $X^{\prime} F 15$. The frustration starts when the player has almost reached the end of the tightrope and then loses concentration and is sent back to the beginning.

## ;remember on or off <br> ;number of times LOOPL is iterated <br> ;delay for display and keyboard <br> ;set up register P1 to contain X'D00 <br> ; $X^{\prime}$ D00 is the least significant address <br> ;of the MK. 14 display and keyboard.

;start player at digit 7
;remember in Extension register.
;load AC with contents of X'F12
;change AC X'00 becomes $X^{\prime} 40, X^{\prime} 40$ becomes $X^{\prime} 00$
;put AC back into X'F12
;load AC with value for LOOPH
;store AC at X'F13
;Ioad AC with value for LOOPL
;store AC at X'F14
;display DIGIT according to value in E register.
;read keyboard. Look for key.
;was there a key?
; yes - jump to $X^{\prime} F 40$, no - continue.
;count down LOOPL
;continue if loop finished, else jump to $X^{\prime} F 2 C$.
;count down LOOPH
;continue if loop finished, else jump to $X^{\prime}$ F28.
;jump to $\mathrm{X}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{E}$.
;was key pressed at the wrong moment?
;yes - jump to X'F1B, no - continue.
;load AC with contents of Extension register.
;set CY/L for 2's complement.
;subtract 1 from AC
;if AC positive or zero jump to $X^{\prime} F 1 D$, else cont.
;SUCCESS: return to monitor (display 0000 00)

# Nint TUSCANS100 <br> Profeessional case will house 

TUSCAN main board. The heart of the system with 280 , video, Ram Rom, and $1 / 0$ plus five S 100 slots for expansion
the complete system
Two keyboard options Hinged lid for easy access Stylish finish ideal for office

Nascom 19" rack mounting card frame for N1 and N2 Nas-DA disassembler 3 EPROM for Nas-S
MK $362718 K$ BASIC in $8 K \times 8$ ROM Naspen VS in 2 EPROM Nas-svs monitor in 2 EPROM
4 Games Tape
Nasbug T4 $2 \times$ EPROM
Tiny Basic $2 \times E P R O M$
Super Tiny Basic $3 \times$ EPROM
Super Tiny Basic upgrade $1 \times$ EPROM
Tape Software
ZEAP 2 tape and documentation for
Nas-sys
8K BASIC tape and documentation for NI
options available


MICRO-KIT COMPUTER WITH IMPROVED 16k B RAM Board
only $£ \mathbf{} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{3 5}$


Full after
Firmware \& MOS ICs Software
Zeap Assembler (4, $1 \mathrm{Kx8}$ EPROMS) $£ 50$ Nas Pen text editor ( $2,1 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ EPROMS) $£ 30$ Expension boards (in kit form)
48K RAM £210 - 32K RAM £175.00 16K RAM £ 140
EPROM CARD (NASCOM compatable) KIT. Suitable for $16 \times 2708$ or $16 \times 2716$ or mixed $1 \times$ NASCOM 8 k BASIC ROM E5600. BASIC programmers aid.
Self locating tape $£ 14.96$.
POWER SUPPLY $£ 29.50$

## NASCOM-

$12^{*} \times 8^{*}$ PCB carring 5LSI MOS packages, 161 K MOS memory packages and 33 TTL packages. There is on-board anlertace for UHF or unmodulated video and cassette or eletype. The $4 K$ memory block is assigned to the operating system and video display leaving a 1 K user RAM. The MPU is the standard 280 which is capable of executing 158 instructions in Nascom-1 Kit Price Built price £140 + VAT

## THE HENELEC DISK SYSTEM

 FOR NASCOM and 280 NASCOM
## DISKS

- The Henelec controllet card plugs direct into a $z 80$ P10 and controls up 103 double sided mini-floppy
drives giving a maximum 480 K system. drives giving a maximum 480 K system.
37.50 - General Purpose FDC control software for imple DOS or for CPM.
Simple DOS software for NASCOM $1 / 2$ under NAS-SYS - OR ROM CBIOS for CPM on NASCOM $1 / 2$ 60K CPM system


## - New MD prom supplied tor N2 CPM

TWO SYSTEMS

- SIM-DOS "Floppy Tape Recorder" with 1 drive PSU firmware, etc. Double sided $£ 380$ plus VAT - CPM System with 1 drive, double sided PSU firmware, etc. £206 plus VAT


## COMPUTER KEYBOARDS

## APPLE COMPUTER KEYBOARD

52 Kev 7 Bit ASCII coded Positive Strobe
$+5 \mathrm{~V}-12 \mathrm{~V}$ Size $13 \times 4 \mathrm{t}$. Sturdy Construction Sloping Kevs Black White print Made in USA
 for Apple inc Brand Now $\mathrm{Ez5}$ incl VAT. Posi $£ 250$ individualiv packed in ANTI STATIC FOAM
71 KEY ASCII KEYBOARD INCLUDING NUMERIC KEYPAD © 49.00 plus $\mathbf{7 7 . 3 6}$ VAT TOTAL $\mathbf{E 5 6} 36$. cable Oniv available as tullv assembied and tested
\& 325 PRINTER $\begin{gathered}\text { housed in a } \\ \text { stylish enclosur }\end{gathered}$ for just £325 plus VAT FACES WITH ALL MICRO COMPUTERS The Nascom IMP (Impact Matrix Printer) features 60 lines der minute are - Bi-directional printing 80 characters per line - Automatic CR/LF. 96 character ASCII set (including upperilower case, $\$$. f ). Accepts $8 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ}$ paper (pressure feed) Accepts $9 j^{\circ}$. paper (trac tor feedl - Tractor/pressure feed. Baud rate from 110 to 9600 - External signal for optional synchronisation of baud rate IDEAL FOR WORD PROCESSING


CARTER 57 key ASCIl keyboard. Conventional key board. 128 ASCII characters including control keys. Parallel output with strobe. Shift lock. +5 V and -12 V DC
ledgends.
$39.34+V A T$
FERRANTI - "SIZE $14 \times 6 \times 3$ " SLOPING FRONT" 55 Key ASCII Coded in steel case Complete with Plug and Cable with circuit to convert to T.T.L. levels.
in good condition at only $\mathbf{£ 1 9 . 9 6}$ - VAT, P/P $£ 250$

## On Demonstration NOW

delivery Ex-Stock

## YANC Mivir <br> COMPUTER SYSTEMS <br> "MICRON" <br> the latest line in superb products on demonstration from your London stockist <br> EX-STOCK £396.00 inc. VAT BRITISH DESIGN

- 6502 based microcomputer
- VDU alpha numeric display
- Powerful monitor TANBUG
- 8K RAM
- 32 parallel I/O lines
- 2 serial I/O lines
- RS $232 \mathrm{C} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ loop, with 16 programmable Baud rates
- Four 16 Bit counter timers
- CUTS cassette recorder interface
- Data bus buffering
- Memory mapping contro
- 71 Key ASCII Keyboard, including numeric keypad and with auto repeat
- Including metal cabinets for both keyboard and modules
- Including power supply 10K Microsoft BASIC

CENTRONICS QUICK PRINTER


EXCLUSIVE TO HENRY'S $50 \%$ OFF MAKER'S PRICE £195
for: Software selectable 20,40 and 80 TANDY, column using 120 mm aluminiumPET, 150 paper. 1 roll supplied
NASCOMPCentronics parsilel data interface for Nascom, Tandy. otc.
240 volt mains input. ASCII character sel
Paper toed, and on/off select switches 'BELL' sianal Weiaht loibs Size $13^{\prime \prime} \times 103^{\prime \prime} \times 4$; MONITORS
New and Reconditioned FROM £35



## ZX 80 XTRA

## Some useful tips from owners of this popular low-cost computer.

## SCREEN POKES FOR ZX80

M.E.Bryant

0$f$ the design compromises which allowed Sinclair to produce a high-level language microcomputer selling for under $£ 100$, perhaps the most noticeable is the lack of a memory-mapped display with separate video control, resulting in the now infamous screen-flicker on data entry and the absence of any display during computations.

The absence of a memory-mapped display can be a nuisance, especially for the writer of games programs, as one of the most interesting things one is able to do is to PEEK at individual screen locations and to POKE characters directly onto the screen. Animated graphics, of course, depend on this facility but they are definitely out with the ZX80 because the screen would remain blank while the action was being computed. On the other hand using POKE to put characters onto the screen is feasible and is potentially a useful feature.

## Filing A Display

With a memory-mapped display there is no problem because the display file is contained within a fixed amount of RAM. The screen can be considered to consist of a matrix of locations (number of lines by number of characters per line) with the memory address of each one fixed and known. To make a character appear at any desired point on the screen it is simply a matter of POKEing the code for that character at the relevant location address.

On the ZX80 things are rather different. The display-file uses a variable amount of RAM depending on the quantity of data to be displayed. The addresses of the various locations on the screen also vary according to the length of the program. In addition the location addresses change during the running of a program whenever data is input for the first time or variables are assigned.

The computer, of course, knows where the display-file is in the RAM at any time and the address of the start of the display-file is recorded as a two-byte record at address 16396. By PEEKing at that address we can locate the display-file and then calculate the addresses where we need to POKE to get characters onto the screen.

## Character By Character

The first character in the display-file is a "newline" character so that if we call the address of the start of the display-file $W$ then the first visible character location (top left) is at $W+1$. Each line consists of up to 32 visible characters with a newline character at column 33. By adding the appropriate multiple of 33 plus the column number to W we can get the address of any character location on the screen. If we call the row number $A$ and the column number $B$ then the address formula is $W+(A-1)^{*} 33+B$.

Of course the display-file has to exist before we can start PEEKing and POKEing at it. If we wish to POKE onto a blank screen then it is first necessary to create a display-file full of
spaces. Unfortunately a succession of PRINT statements will not achieve this and although a FOR. . NEXT loop PRINTing individual spaces will, it is very cumbersome. Luckily PRINT,,,, creates a line full of spaces so a short loop can be used to produce the required number of screen lines. Obviously characters can be used as well as spaces to create a display-file. Up to 23 lines can be printed in this way.

Having ensured that we have a display-file we can now take a PEEK at its starting address. The following subroutine achieves this and it is used in all subsequent listings:-

```
500 LETP = PEEK(16397)
510 IFP>127 THENLETP = R - 256
520 LETW = PEEK(16396) + P*256
```

530 RETURN

It should now be obvious how we can use this address to POKE a character onto the screen. The following program establishes a blank display-file, inputs a row and column number, POKEs character code 148 (inverse asterisk) at the relevant address and then inputs another "grid reference" When the program is run, inverse asterisks appear at your bidding anywhere on the screen:-

10 LETP $=0$
20 LETW $=0$
30 FORA $=1$ TO 22
40 PRINT,.,'
50 NEXTA
60 INPUTA
70 INPUTB
80 IF A > 22 OR B > 32 THEN GOTO 60
90 LETY $=(\mathrm{A}-1)^{*} 33+\mathrm{B}$
100 GOSUB 500
110 POKE $W+Y, 148$
120 GOTO 60
500 LET P $=$ PEEK(16397)
510 IFP $>127$ THENLETP $=P-256$
520 LETW $=\operatorname{PEEK}(16396)+P * 256$
530 RETURN
The following two alterations to the listing extend this simple program:-
Specify character to be POKEd:-
84 INPUTC
110 POKE $W+Y$, $C$ ( $C$ is relevant character code)
POKE character taken from the keyboard:-
84 INPUTC\$
86 LETX = CODE (C\$)
88 IF X > 191 THEN GOTO 84
110 POKE W + Y, X
It will be noticed that the programs above assign variables $P$ and W before the first PEEK. This is because, as mentioned before, any variable assignment or initial input will alter the location of the display file. If you write any screen-POKE programs and find that the characters are displaced it will almost certainly be because a variable in either PEEK or POKE has not been previously assigned. A similar case is where an initial input or an assignment is made after a previous PEEK or POKE, when it will be necessary to take another PEEK at W before POKEing again.

## Careful POKEs

Another thing worth remembering is that POKEing can be a hazardous occupation if you happen to POKE in the wrong place or even if you POKE an inappropriate character code in the right place. Care should therefore be taken when writing
programs to ensure that characters are not POKEd outside the boundaries of the display-file. Usually such characters seem to disappear without trace but sometimes they can find their way into your program, invariably with unpleasant consequences. Some bad POKEs can cause havoc with the video control. The codes for all statements, tokens and operators should definitely be avoided (ie. codes > 191).

A more subtle problem is that any extensive use of screen space is very expensive in terms of memory. A 23 line "blank" screen will occupy 760 bytes of RAM, which does not leave much for the program if you are using the basic model ZX80 with 1 K of memory. You therefore need to think hard about the balance of memory requirement when writing screenPOKE programs if you have no memory expansion.

Having grasped the principles involved in defining and locating the display-file it is relatively simple to manipulate it. Existing characters on the screen can be replaced by POKEing an alternative code at the same address. If this is the code for a space ( 0 ) then the character already on the screen disappears. By PEEKing at the address you plan to POKE to you can see what character already occupies that location, thus opening

```
2 LET Y = 32000
4 INPUT R
8 LETP = 0
10 LET W=0
12 LET B = 1
14 LET A = 8
16 LET Z = -1
18 LET M = 0
20 RANDOMISE R
22 FOR N = 1 TO 352
12 LETB = 
```

24 LET $D=9$
26 LET $X=$ RND
24 LET $D=9$
26 LET $X=$ RND(2)
28 IF $X=1$ THEN LET $D=128$
30 PRINT CHRS(D);
32 NEXT N
34 GOSUB 500
36 POKE $W+232,20$
38 LET $Z=Z+1$
40 INPUT C
42 GOSUB 500
44 LET $M=W+(A-1) \cdot 33+B$

No. of moves - best so farl
Seed for random number generator

Assign variables prior to PEEK and POKE

Set seed for random number generator

Print eleven lines with black and grey squares at random. Pattern determined by $R$.

Locate display-file
Insect in initial position
Count No. of moves
Which way?
Locate display-file

## ONE ARMED BANDIT

Mark Harrison

Acomputerised version of the pub game. Three barrels are rolled on which are marked six symbols. According to the symbols displayed, different payments are awarded.

## Winning Positions

| COIN | COIN | COIN | 66 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| BELL | BELL | BELL | 55 |
| CASTLE | CASTLE | CASTLE | 44 |
| LEMON | LEMON | LEMON | 33 |
| CHERRY | CHERRY | CHERRY | 22 |
| ORANGE | ORANGE | ORANGE | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |
| COIN | COIN | - | 18 |
| - | COIN | COIN | 18 |
| BELL | BELL | - | 15 |

up the possibility of a conditional response. All the relevant character codes are identified in the ZX80 handbook.

## Graphic Example

Finally, here is a simple games program that demonstrates the features discussed and which just fits onto the 1 K ZX80 The computer prints up a display consisting of black and grey squares in a pattern determined by a number input at the beginning of each series of games. The object of the game is to get the "woodworm" (an asterisk), which first appears at line 8 column 1, to eat its way across the screen to column 32 in the least number of moves. The snag is that the black squares represent a particularly tough kind of wood and each time one is eaten a penalty of 5 moves is incurred. Numerals 6,7 or 8 are input as pseudo-cursor controls to move the insect down, up, or forwards respectively. The computer keeps track of the number of moves taken to reach column 32 and displays the total at the end of each game together with the best performance in the present series. Pressing NEWLINE after a game sets up another game in the same series. Entering a character starts a new series.

46 POKE M, 0
$48 \mathrm{IFC}=6$ AND $\mathrm{A}<11 \mathrm{OR} \mathrm{C}=7$ AND $A>1$ THEN LET $A=A-2^{\circ} C+13$

50 IFC $=8$ THEN LET $B=B+1$
52 LET M $=W+(A-1) \cdot 33+B$
$54 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(M)=128 \operatorname{THEN}$ LET $Z=Z+5$
56 POKE M, 20
58 IF $\mathrm{B}=32$ THEN GOTO 62
60 GOTO 38
62 IF $Z<Y$ THEN LET $Y=Z$
64 PRINT "END OF GAME IN " $; Z^{\prime}$ " MOVES"
66 PRINT "BEST SO FAR ";Y;" MOVES"
68 INPUT XS
70 CLS
72 IF X $\$=$ " " THEN GOTO 8 NEWLINE for another game
74 RUN
500 LET P $=\operatorname{PEEK}$ (16397)
510 IF $P>127$ THEN LET $P=P-256$
520 LET $W=$ PEEK (16396) $+P^{*} 256$
530 RETURN

Put a space where insect is Set A and way and make sure we don't POKE off-screen

Set $M$ to next insect location address
If there's a black square in the way, add penalty
Put insect in next location
Watch for end of game
Next move
Set $Y$ to best so far Any character for another series

Subroutine for setting W to address of start of display-file

| - | BELL | BELL | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| CASTLE | CASTLE | - | 12 |
| - | CASTLE | CASTLE | 12 |
| LEMON | LEMON | - | 9 |
| - | LEMON | LEMON | 9 |
| CHERRY | CHERRY | - | 6 |
| - | CHERRY | CHERRY | 6 |
| ORANGE | ORANGE | - | 3 |
| - | ORANGE | ORANGE | 3 |
| CHERRY | - | - | 5 |

At random intervals, "HOLD" will appear. The player may then choose to hold any of the barrels.
To hold barrel 1 Press " $Y$ "(else" $N$ ")
To hold barrel 2 Press " $Y$ " (else " $N$ ")
To hold barrel 3 Press " $Y$ " (else" $N$ ")
i.e. To hold barrel 1 and barrel 3 Press "YNY" N/L

## List Of Variables

$A(0)$
$A(1)$
$A(2)$
$C$

Result for barrel one.
Result for barrel two.
Result for barrel two. Credit.

## ZX80 XTRA

| W\$ | String used for display. |
| :---: | :---: |
| V\$ | String used for display. |
| H\$ | String used for containing what is to be 'held'. |
| C\$ | String used to check H \$ is legal. |
| Q\$ | String used to stop program. |
| I | Dummy variable. |
| J | Dummy variable. |

```
10 LET W$ =
15 LET V$="''
20 LET C=1000
25 RANDOMISE
3 0 ~ D I M ~ A ( 2 ) ~
LET H$="NNN"
4 0 ~ I N P U T ~ O \$ ~
45 IF Q$= "STOP" THEN STOP
4 7 ~ L E T ~ C = C ~ - 5 ~
50 FOR I=0 TO 2
5 5 \text { IF CODE(H\$)=62 THEN GOTO 65}
60 LET A(I) = RND(RND(6))
65 LET H$ = TL$(H$)
7 0 ~ N E X T ~ I ~ \
7 5 \text { IF A(0) =A(1) OR A(1)=A(2) THEN LET}
C=C+3*}A(1
80 IF A(0) =A(1) AND A(1)=A(2) THEN LET
    C=C+8* A(1)
10 LET W\$ = '
```

String used for display.
String used for display.
String used for containing what is to be

String used to stop program
Dummy variable.
Dummy variable.

The versatile microprocessor development tool connects directly to TV or monitor, can copy burn verify 2708.2716 EPROMS has serial (RS232) or paralle tested, kit $\mathbf{£ 1 0 0}$, power supply $£ \mathbf{£ 2}$ equivalent development svstems cost $\mathbf{f 5 0 0}+\quad+$ VAT

|  | VIDEO GENIE SYSTEMS EG3003 - <br> Based on TRS-80, utilises Z80, 12K Level 11 Basic 16K RAM, INTEGRAL CASSETTE + VAT Deck, UHF O/P, All TRS-80 features. Interfaces to EPSON printer. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9" MONITOR <br> Ideal for Personal and Business Computers $\mathbf{£ 7 9}+$ VAT | VIDEO GENIE EXPANSION BOX $\mathbf{£ 1 5 0}+\mathbf{V A T}$ |
| - Low Cost EPROM Eraser £34 + VAT <br> - High Speed Eraser typically 4.7 mins $2708 \mathbf{5 8 9}+$ VAT |  |
| Q-Tek Systems Ltd <br> 2 Daltry Close. Old Town, Stevenage, Herts Tel (0438) 65385 |  |

## KRAM ELECTRONICS

30 Hazlehead Road, Anstey, Leicester
053-721 3575

## CENTRONICS PRINTERS FROM £390 PROPORTIONAL SPACING FROM £490

## UK101 4K RAM £30 <br> PET-RS232 INTERFACE £80 (DECODED)

## DECODED PET-CENTRONICS INTERFACE £50

> DECODED AUDIO INTERFACE FOR PET £50

> ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL DISCOUNTS

## UK101 NUMERIC PAD

£12

## CASE FOR UK101 £24

DECODED TRS80 TO CENTRONICS INTERFACE £50

## PET/CBM PERSONAL COMPUTER GUIDE

Everything you always wanted to know about your PET, but didn't know where to ask.
Most manufacturers are notorious for not producing clear or sufficient material on their products. but if you own, or are thinking of owning, a PET / CBM personal computer, your problems are solved!
Authorized by Commodore, THE PET/CBM PERSONAL COMPUTER GUIDE is a complete handbook on the use of your PET. Beginning with an introduction to BASIC language, and descriptions of how to operate the PET, it then goes on to cover programming, storing data, preventative maintenance, and assembly language - all carefully and thoroughly explained, and all designed to be completely practical.
For example, Chapter Five describes the features and quirks of the PET, and how to get around the limitations of PET BASIC. Every
user will find this section essential if they really want to understand their PET, and how to get the most out of it.
Complete with numerous photographs, diagrams, and programme listings, the PET/ CBM PERSONAL COMPUTER GUIDE is an invaluable source of practical information for every PET owner
1980430 pages $£ 10.00$
Order your copy today! Just send this advertisement (or a copy of it), plus your cash/ cheque for $£ 10.00$ to:

Direct Marketing Department, McGraw-Hill Book Co., (UK) Ltd. FREEPOST,
Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead,
Berkshire.


FOR BEGINNERS OR GRAND MASTERS!
Whatever your standard of chess play, you'll meet a rewarding opponent in Zetron's excellent Computer Chess Game with six different levels of skill.
Choose a degree of difficulty to suit your own cunning and then challenge the Chess Game's built-in micro-computer to an absorbing battle of wits.
Play the complete game or the survival game. Electronic sounds indicate the game status, and there's a unique illegal move check so there can be no cheating.
Special moves:
*Promote a pawn *Castling *En passant
Special features:
*Cancel a move *Delete a piece *Insert a piece *Search a piece AC/DC Operation (mains odaptor supplied). 12 months guarantee.
Dimensions: $91 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 6 \frac{1}{2^{\prime \prime}}$ deep $\times 2 \frac{1}{\prime^{\prime \prime}}$ high.
MITRAD, 68-70 High Street, Kettering, Northants. Tel: 0536522024


## Old methods solve new problems, unless you've been driven insane!

Let's hope you still have hold of your marbles after last month's problem. The solution which follows is neither the shortest nor the quickest, but it will help you to understand the problem, if you have had difficulties. The problem should transfer easily to other dialects of BASIC providing you have a memory mapped VDU

## Pertinent Questions

When I attempt a problem, I try to resist the temptation of immediately coding the first idea that comes into my head. Here are some of the questions I asked myself before I started:

1) How many orientations of the cube are there?
2) Is the position of the cube in the stack important?
3) How many different positions of the cubes need to be tested?
4) How many distinct ways are there of inserting the first cube?
5) Must we test all the orientations of the other cubes?
6) Should the cubes with fewer orientations be stacked before or after the rest?
Not all these questions were answered before I began work, but they did put me on the right track. I decided on a tree search similar to that used for the Knight's Tour Problem (February 1980). The flowchart (Fig. 1) gives the method for those who missed it!


Fig.1. Flowchart for the tree search.

## The Program.

As I'm not aiming for speed, I thought ' $d$ have something to look at while I was waiting. My first piece of coding merely sets up the screen parameters of SP -the poke number for the top left hand corner of the screen, LL -the number of characters in a screen line, and then draws a cube


1420 PRINT"
1440 PRINT"[HOM][8CD] ${ }^{\text {" }}$
My next problem was that if I wanted to make the program transportable without losing a static screen I had to find some general way of getting the nets of the cubes onto the screen. The 102 in line 1580 gives a grey square on the PET but you may change it to suit your system.

1460 REM *** PRINT BACKGROUND
1480 REM *** FOR THE CUBE NET
1500 FOR $K=1$ TO 7
1520 LET S = S + LL
1540 READ G $\$$
1560 FOR $L=1$ TO LEN(G\$)
$1580 \mathrm{G}=32$ : $\mathrm{IF} \operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{G} \$, \mathrm{~L}, 1)=$ " $\mathrm{B}^{\prime \prime}$ THEN $\mathrm{G}=102$
1600 POKE S + L, G
1620 NEXT L:NEXT K
1640 DATA "AABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAA"
1660 DATA "AABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAA"
1680 DATA "BBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBB"
1700 DATA "B8BBBBBBBABBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBB"
1720 DATA "BBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBBABBBBBBBBB"
1740 DATA "AABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAA"
1760 DATA "AABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAAAAABBBAAAA"
Having recently dealt with permutations the next part of the program should pose few problems. Each face of a cube is assigned a number from 1 to 6 and all the different arrangements are stored in array $P$. Note that there are just four possible positions for each cube once the top face is fixed.

[^1]2180 DATA 4,6,2,5,1,3
2200 DATA 4,6,3,2,5,1
2220 DATA 5,3,6,2,4,1
2240 DATA $5,3,1,6,2,4$
2260 DATA $5,3,4,1,6,2$
2280 DATA 5,3,2,4,1,6
2300 DATA 6,4,5,2,3,1
2320 DATA $6,4,1,5,2,3$
2340 DATA $6,4,3,1,5,2$
2360 DATA $6,4,2,3,1,5$
The final piece of data concerns the colours of the faces, and these are held in the string variable F\$. If you wish to experiment with different cubes then you only have to change the data in this part of the program.

2380 REM *** COLOURS ON CUBE FACES
2400 FOR L $=1$ TO 4
2420 READ F\$(L)
2440 NEXT L
2460 DATA GGYBBR
2480 DATA YGYGBR
2500 DATA GYYBRR
2520 DATA YBGRRR
Once the data is stored we can start building our pile of cubes. Each orientation to be tried is stored in AS for the first cube, $B \$$ for the second cube, $C \$$ for the third cube and $D \$$ for the final cube. The subroutine calls to $3620,3960,4240$ and 4460 plot each cube on the screen. Every cube is tested as it is placed on the stack. This ensures that false trails are detected early and saves a considerable amount of computing time.

2540 REM *** STEP THROUGH CUBES
2560 FOR C $1=1$ TO 24 STEP 8
2580 FOR $L=1$ TO 6: $A(L)=P(C 1, L)$ : NEXT $L$
2600 FOR L $=1$ TO 6
$2620 \mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~F} \$(1), \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{L}), 1)$
2640 NEXT L
2660 GOSUB 3620
2680 REM *** CUBE TWO
2700 FOR C2 $=1$ TO 24
2720 FOR $L=1$ TO 6: $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{~L}):$ NEXT L
2740 FOR L = 1 TO 6
$2760 \mathrm{~B} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~F} \$(2), \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{L}), 1)$
2780 NEXT L
2800 GOSUB 3960
2820 FOR $L=3$ TO 6
2840 IF A $\$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~L})$ THEN 3520
2860 NEXT L
2880 REM *** CUBE THREE
2900 FOR C3 $=1$ TO 24
2920 FOR $L=1$ TO 6: C(L) $=P(C 3, L)$ : NEXT $L$
2940 FOR $L=1$ TO 6
$2960 \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{~F} \$(3), \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{L}), 1)$
2980 NEXT L
3000 GOSUB 4240
3020 FOR L $=3$ TO 6
3040 IF A $\$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~L})$ THEN 3500
3060 IF $\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~L})$ THEN 3500
3080 NEXT L
3100 REM *** CUBE FOUR
3120 FOR C4 $=1$ TO 24
3140 FOR $L=1$ TO 6: $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{C4}, \mathrm{~L}):$ NEXT $L$
3160 FOR L $=1$ TO 6
$3180 \mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{F} \$(4), \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{L}), 1)$
3200 NEXT L
3220 GOSUB 4460
3240 REM *** TEST THE LAST CUBE
3260 FOR L $=3$ TO 6
3280 IF $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{~L})$ THEN 3480
3300 IF $\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{~L})$ THEN 3480
$3320 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{~L})$ THEN 3480
3340 NEXT L
If our stack of cubes passes all the tests, then we can display the results. Line 3460 will stop execution on the PET while the results are checked and the line should be altered if your BASIC does not support the CET statement.

3360 REM *** PRINT A SOLUTION
3380 FOR $L=3$ TO 6:PRINT A\$(L);:NEXT L:PRINT
3400 FOR L = 3 TO 6:PRINT B\$(L);:NEXT L:PRINT
3420 FOR $L=3$ TO 6:PRINT C $\$(L) ;$ NEXT L:PRINT
3440 FOR $L=3$ TO 6:PRINT D\$(L)::NEXT L:PRINT
3460 GET $Z \$: I F ~ Z \$<>" C$ " THEN 3460
3480 NEXT C4
3500 NEXT C3
3520 NEXT C2
3540 NEXT C1
3560 STOP
The final part of the program is the subroutine which pokes the nets of the cubes onto the screen. There is a different routine for each cube as the early cubes blank the ones which follow.

```
3580 REM *** POKE THE NETS
3600 REM *** FOR THE CUBES
3620 LET S = SP + 2*LL + 1
3640 POKE S + 3, ASC(A${1)\-64
3660 POKE S + 13,32
3680 POKE S + 23,32
3700 POKE S + 33,32
3720 LET S = S +2*LL
3740 FOR L=3 TO 6:POKE S + 2*(L-3) + 1,ASC(AS(L.))-64: NEXT L
3760 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2* (L-3) +11,32:NEXT L
3780 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2* (L-3) + 21,32:NEXT L
3800 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2* (L-3) +31,32:NEXT L
3820 LET S = S +2*LL
3840 POKE S + 3, ASC(A$(2))-C4
3860 POKE S + 13,32
3880 POKE S + 23,32
3900 POKE S + 33,32
3920 RETURN
3940 REM *** NET }
3960 LET S = SP + 2*LL +1
3980 POKE S + 13, ASC(B$(1))-64
4000 POKE S + 23,32
4020 POKE S + 33,32
4040 LET S = S + 2*LL
4060 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2*(L-3) +11,ASC(B$(L))-64:NEXT L
4080 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2* (L-3) + 21,32:NEXT L
4100 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2* (L-3) + 31,32:NEXT L
4120 LET S = S + 2*LL
4140 POKE S + 13,ASC(B$(2))-64
4160 POKE S + 23,32
4180 POKE S + 33,32
4 2 0 0 ~ R E T U R N
4220 REM *** NET 3
4240 LET S = SP + 2*LL + 1
4260 POKE S + 23,ASC(C$(1))-64
4280 POKE S + 33,32
4300 LET S = S + 2*LL
4320 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2*(L-3) + 21,ASC(C$(L))-64:NEXT L
4340 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2*(L-3) + 31,32:NEXT L
4360 LET S = S + 2* LL
4380 POKE S + 23,ASC(C$(2))-64
4400 POKE S + 33,32
4 4 2 0 ~ R E T U R N
4440 REM *** NET 4
4460 LET S = SP + 2*LL + 1
4480 POKE S + 33,ASC(D$(1))-64
4500 LET S = S + 2*LL
4520 FOR L = 3 TO 6:POKE S + 2*(L-3) + 31,ASC(D$(L))-64:NEXT L
4540 LET S = S + 2*LL
4560 POKE S + 33,ASClD$(2))-64
4 5 8 0 \text { RETURN}
```


## The Eight Queens Problem

While we are dealing with permutations there is one problem which should not be missed. How should eight queens be placed on a chess board so that no queen is attacking another, ie. no two queens are in a line horizontally, vertically or diagonally?

Assuming you find a solution to the problem, go on to discover all the distinctly different solutions, ie. two solutions are not different if a simple rotation of the board transforms one into the other.

## NANOCOMPUTER.



The microprocessor boom has left in its wake a scarcity of engineers who need to know how to realise to the full the potential of these powerful devices.

SGS-ATES, who have been producing microprocessors longer than any other European manufacturer, are now producing the NANOCOMPUTER, a professional and complete educational microcomputer system specially designed for learning all about microcomputers.
Teaching and Learning: two facets of a single problem.

All learning must be a blend of teaching reinforced with practical training.

NBZ80-S. CPU board, experiment board, keyboard, card frame/power supply, connecting wires, training books Vol. 1 and 3 , Technical Manual.

The NANOCOMPUTER has been designed to be both tutor and training aid.

It is the result of SGS-ATES many years experience not just in component and systems production but also in the training of both design and production engineers at the very highest based on the powerful 780 microprocessor produced by SGS-ATES, is not just a microcomputer but rather a complete, modular educational system designed to grow with the student.

It comes complete with text books in the major European languages, technical manuals and experiment kits.

All these features make the NANO-

COMPUTER an obvious choice not only for supervised courses in schools but also for the engineer who wants to learn in a more personal way all about microcomputers.

NANOCOMPUTER: a modular system.

The conceptual design of the NANOCOMPUTER, specially created for educational use, combines the exactness of science with the flexibility demanded by the learning process which must be at the same time both theoretical and practical.

The NANOCOMPUTER inits simplest form, NBZ80-B, allows even the newcomer to microprocessors to master programming techniques.

Further up the scale the NBZ80-S introduces him to logical circuits then takes him on to learning how to interface a microprocessor with external devices.

Each learning step taken by the stu-
dent is matched by the NANOCOMPUTER which has been designed for expansion, with a series of upgrade kits. from the simple NBZ80-B through to the NBZ80-S ontoa final version with which he can learn not just about programming in the BASIC high-level
language but how to use it as an integral part of a hardware system.

NBZ80-B. CPU board, keyboard, card frame/power supply, training book Vol. 1, Technical Manual.


# CELLS AND SERPENTS 

# At last! A role playing Adventure game in 8 K ! You can enhance it even more if you have the memory. 

up until very recently role playing games of the "Dungeons and Dragons" genre have been outside the scope of microcomputers. This was not caused by any lack of programming ability but simply by the small amounts of memory normally supplied with the systems. However, as the familiarity with the various versions of BASIC grew so it was realised that one could, after all, put a playable game into even 8 K of RAM.

This game, which we have called "Cells and Serpents", was originally written to be run using CCSOFT BASIC on a NASCOM system. Because of the nature of the language implementation it has been possible to fit in rather more than expected. On systems with a more powerful BASIC the program will probably take more memory space.

## Programming Notes

Because of the nature of the original CCSOFT BASIC it is necessary to explain several points in the listing which may cause confusion. The CLEAR in line 30 is a Clear Screen command. The BASIC is primarily an integer version with numerical limits of $\pm 32767$ but it can also deal with floating point numbers in the range $1.5^{*} 10^{-39}$ to $1.5^{*} 10^{38}$. Lines such as 120 are evaluated from left to right provided each statement encountered is logically "true". There is no THEN in the IF. THEN statements, it is always implied. In cases of logical evaluation a " 1 " is returned if the statement is found to be true, a " 0 " if not

In some PRINT statements the symbol " $£$ " will be found. This, and its associated number (usually a 1 in this case) define the field of the printed number. The BASIC prints variables with a field of eight spaces but the $£ 1$ forces the number to be printed in the least possible space, ie with no leading or trailing spaces. The comma after the closing quotes of a PRINT statement is the CCSOFT version of the semi-colon in Microsoft BASIC in that it causes any following printout to appear on the same line. The semi-colon is used to separate multi-statement lines, instead of the more usual colon.

The RND(x) function operates on the number enclosed in the brackets and, if greater than zero, produces a random number between 1 and $x$. If the value of $x$ is zero then the returned number will be between 0 and 1 .

## Implementation On NASCOM

Given that you have the CCSOFT Level C BASIC and at least 8 K of RAM you must first load 3000 H into locations
$0 C C 9 H$ and $0 C C A H$. The Interpreter can now be executed from F 033 H . The program, assuming it has been loaded, will now RUN. If you have no more than 8 K it is probably advisable to remove the REM statements.

## Operating Instructions

After the initial RUN has been typed the program will, after a short delay, display the area around your current position. The prompt "Which direction" is given and you may proceed. The player may obtain a Status Report at any prompt stage other than when "Combat. . Spell . . Help" is displayed. This Status Report also forms the basis of the final game score when you quit the game, usually by getting killed! The points total is calculated by the formula:- No. of Monsters killed* Level + (Treasure/100)

## Getting Back

Because of the space restrictions you can only progress "forwards" through the Cells, you cannot retrace your steps. The actual cell layout is almost infinite, those with more memory at their disposal can adjust the program to give either more monsters or more movement.

If you bomb-out of the program, there are no trap routines because of the space restriction imposed, you can reenter by typing GOTO 100. Although you will not regain the exact same place in the cell structure, you will retain all your current stock of coins and spells etc.

As a spur to your playing the author's current highest score is 11719.86 points.

## Variable Allocation

The only possible sources of confusion within the listing are the array designated by the @ symbol and the variable O Variable O appears in lines 1790 and 1830 only and can be altered to suit your preference if required.

The CCSOFT BASIC only allows for a single array and this may have as much storage space as is left when the program has been entered. Each location within the array takes four bytes, so users of other systems will probably need to DIM whichever array they have chosen, $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{x})$ is as good as any!

## Program Listing

```
1 0 \text { DATA 36,100,5,9,100,6,10,100,6,6,4,4,100,5}
20 L1 = 1;G1=0;H1=100;M1 = 0;J1=0;S1=10;T=0;
        D1 = 1
    3 0 ~ C L E A R ~
100 GOSUB }101
110 GOSUB 19010
120 IF @(1)=3 IF @(2)=3 IF @(3)=3 GOTO 210
130 GOSUB }171
140 IF RND(12) = 1 GOSUB 19010;PRINT"A(n) ".;
        GOSUB 20010;PRINT"' arrives'';R1 = 2;GOSUB
        2300
150 V1=0
1 6 0 \text { GOTO } 1 0 0
200 REM**PIT
210 H=RND(12)
220 PRINT"You fell down a ",£1,H*10,"foot pit"
230 PRINT"'you took ",;D1 = RND(6)*H;PRINT
    £1,D1,"hp's damage"
240 IF RND(6) = 1 GOTO 260
2 5 0 \mathrm { H } 1 = \mathrm { H } 1 - \mathrm { D } 1 ; \mathrm { L } 1 = \mathrm { L } 1 + 1 ; G O S U B ~ 1 3 1 0 : G O T O ~ 1 0 0 ~
260 PRINT"At the bottom there is '",;H1=H1 - D1
```

```
270 R = RND(3)
280 IF R = 1 PRINT"'a pool of acid, you take ",;D1=
    RND(8);PRINT £1,D1,"hp's of damage";GOTO
    250
290 IF R = 2 PRINT'"some spikes, '",;R=RND(8);PRINT
    £1,R,"'of which you hit doing ",;D1 = R*RND(4);
    PRINT £1,D1,"hp's of damage";GOTO 250
300 PRINT"a(n) "';GOSUB 19010;GOSUB 20010;
    PRINT;PRINT;L1 = L1 + 1;GOSUB 2810;GOTO 100
1000 REM**CREATE AREA AROUND CENTRE
1010 FOR D1 = 1 TO 3
1020 A1 = RND(7)
1030 R=RND(100)
1040 IF A1<5 @(D1)=A1
1050 IF A1 = 5 IF R<10 @(D1)=A1;GOTO 1095
1060 IF A1 =6 IF R<25 @(D1)=A1;GOTO 1095
1070 IF A1=7 IF R=1 @(D1)=A1;GOTO 1095
1080 IF A1>4 A1=RND(4);@(D1)=A1
1090 REM**NO GO HERE
1095 NEXT D1
1100 FOR D1 = 1 TO 3
1110 IF @(D1)=2 GOSUB 1200
1120 IF @(D1)=4 GOSUB 1200
1130 NEXT D1
1140 RETURN
1200@(D1 + 3)=RND(4)
1210 IF @(D1 + 3)=1 RETURN
1220 IF @(D1 + 3)=4 RETURN
1230 GOSUB 19010
1240 FOR X=1 TO 14
1250@((30*D1 = 1))+(45*(D1 = 2))+(60*(D1 = 3))
    +X-1)=@(9+X)
1 2 6 0 \text { NEXT X}
1270 RETURN
1300 REM**STATUS
1310 PRINT;PRINT"Your hit points stand at: " ',£1,H1
1320 PRINT"'You have ",£1,S1,"spells"
1330 PRINT"You are on level: '",£1,L1
1340 PRINT"You have '',£1,G1,'gold pieces"
1350 PRINT"'and you have killed ",£1,M1,"monsters!!"
1355 IF J1 = 0 RETURN
1360 PRINT"You also have a ",£1,J1*25,"% luckstone"
1370 RETURN
1400 REM * DEPICT OPTIONS
1410 PRINT;PRINT" [6 SPC] LEFT [9 SPC ]
    FORWARDS [9 SPC]RIGHT'*
1420 FOR D1 = 1 TO 3
1430 PRINT" [2 SPC]",
1440 IF @(D1)=1 PRINT'' Corridor
1450 IF @(D1)=2 PRINT"' Door
1460 IF @(D1)=3 PRINT" Blank wall
1470 IF @(D1)=4 PRINT'Room entrance",
1480 IF @(D1)=5 PRINT"' Stairs up
1490 IF @(D1)=6 PRINT"' Stairs down
1500 1F @(D1)=7 PRINT" Exit
1510 NEXT D1
1520 RETURN;RETURN
1700 REM** OPERATECELL
1710 PRINT'"What direction ",
1720L=1;F=2;R=3;S=4
```

1730 INPUT"L,F or R"D1
1735 IF D1 = S GOSUB 1310;GOTO 1710
1740 IF D $1>0$ IF D $1<4$ GOTO 1760
1750 GOTO 1730
1760 IF @(D1 + 3) < > 2 IF @(D1 + 3) $<>3$ GOTO 1765
1761 FOR $X=1$ TO 14
$1762 @(9+X)=@\left(\left(30^{*}(D 1=1)\right)+\left(45^{*}(D 1=2)\right)+\left(60^{*}\right.\right.$
(D1 = 3) ) $+X-1$ )
1763 NEXT X
1765 ON @(D1) GOTO 1770,1780,2070,2150,2370,2460, 2480
1770 RETURN
1780 PRINT"Door . . . O - Open, L-Listen"
$1790 \mathrm{O}=1 ; \mathrm{L}=2 ; \mathrm{S}=3$
1800 INPUT"?'A
1805 IF A $=$ S GOSUB 1310;GOTO 1780
1810 IF A $>0$ IF A<3 GOTO 1830
1820 GOTO 1800
1830 IF $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{O}$ GOTO 2150
1840 IF $A=L R 1=@(D 1+3)$
1900 PRINT' 'You hear "',
1910 IF R1<>2 IF R1<>3 PRINT"nothing";GOTO 1980
$1920 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(6)$
1930 IF R > 2 PRINT"nothing";GOTO 1980
1970 GOSUB 20010;PRINT' 's making noises"
1980 PRINT"Do you want to open it",
$2000 \mathrm{Y}=1 ; \mathrm{N}=2 ; \mathrm{S}=3$
2010 INPUT"?"A
2020 IF A $=$ S GOSUB 1310;GOTO 1980
2030 IF A $>0$ IF A $<3$ GOTO 2050
2040 GOTO 2010
2050 IF A = Y GOTO 2160
2060 PRINT" . . . Chicken";GOSUB 1410;GOTO 1710
2070 PRINT' You can't move there dummy"'
2080 IF RND $(6)>1$ GOSUB 1410;GOTO 1710
2090 PRINT"but as you have a liking for walls . . . " ",
2100 FOR $X=1$ TO 500;NEXT X
2110 PRINT" it falls over, you take " ";D1 = RND (20)
2120 PRINT f1,D1,"hp's damage"
$2130 \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1-\mathrm{D} 1$
2140 GOSUB 1410;GOTO 1710
2150 R1 = @(D1 + 3)
2160 PRINT"The room ",
2170 IF R1 = 1 PRINT" is empty"; RETURN
2180 PRINT"contains",
2185 IF R1 = 2 PRINT"a(n) " ;;GOSUB 20010
2190 IF R1 $=3$ PRINT"treasure $+a(n)$ "'; GOSUB 20010
2200 IF R1 $=4$ PRINT" treasure"; $T 1=500 ; T=0$
2210 PRINT;PRINT"What now '",
$2220 \mathrm{G}=1 ; \mathrm{L}=2 ; \mathrm{H}=3 ; \mathrm{S}=4$
2230 INPUT"G - Go in, L - Leave, H - Help" A
2240 IF A $=$ S GOSUB 1310;GOTO 2220
2250 IF A $>0$ IF A $<4$ GOTO 2270
2260 GOTO 2230
2270 IF A $=$ L GOTO 2060
2280 IF A $=$ H IF R1 <4 PRINT"The " ";GOSUB 20010; PRINT" has ",£1,D1," hp's";'GOTO 2230
2290 IF R1 $=4$ GOTO 18005
2300 PRINT;PRINT"Now what?"'

## CELLS AND SERPENTS

$2310 \mathrm{C}=1 ; \mathrm{S}=2 ; \mathrm{R}=3$
2320 INPUT"C - Combat, S - Spell cast, R - Retreat" A
2330 IF A = R GOTO 2361
2340 IF A = C GOTO 2800
2350 IF A $=$ S GOTO 2600
2360 GOTO 2320
2361 IF RND $(6)=1$ PRINT"'TOUGH LUCK. He attacks you';'GOTO 2810
2362 GOTO 2060
2370 L1 = L1 - 1
2380 IF L1 < = 0 PRINT"Sorry"; $\mathrm{L} 1=\mathrm{L} 1+1$;RETURN
2390 RETURN
2460 L1 = L $1+1$; RETURN
2470 REM * *EXIT
2480 PRINT"Well done, you got out alive"
2490 GOSUB 1310
2500 PRINT"You scored " $£ £ 1, M 1$ * L 1 + (G/100) , "points"
2510 STOP
2600 REM**CAST SPELL
2610 IF S $1<1$ PRINT"Er. you don't seem to have any";'GOTO 2310
2620 S1 = S 1 - 1
2630 PRINT"The now spell-blasted " ,;GOSUB 20010
$2690 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{RND}(21)$
2650 IF $\mathrm{V} 1<>0 \mathrm{D} 1=\mathrm{V} 1$
2660 D1 = D1 - H
2670 IF D1 < 1 PRINT"' lies dead on the floor" ":M1 = M1 + 1;GOTO 18010
2680 IF D1 >0 PRINT" is angry, he advances",
2690 IF RND (6) <3 PRINT"' . . he attacks';'GOTO 2810
2700 V1 = D1;GOTO 2300
2800 REM**COMBAT
2810 PRINT"You had a terrific battle with the " ,; GOSUB 20010
2820 IF V1 < > 0 D $1=\mathrm{V} 1$
2830 IF H1 >D1 PRINT" and you killed him"; M1 = $\mathrm{M} 1+1 ; \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1-\mathrm{D} 1 ;$ GOTO 18010
2840 PRINT" but he killed you and took all your treasure" $; \mathrm{G} 1=0 ; \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1-\mathrm{D} 1 ; \mathrm{GOTO} 2490$
18000 REM * TREASURE
18005 IF T1 = 0 PRINT"It was an illusion";RETURN
18010 IF R1 $=2$ RETURN
18020 PRINT"'There is: " ,
$18030 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(0)^{*} \mathrm{~T} 1$
18040 IF $\mathrm{J} 1>0 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+\left(\left(\left(25^{*} \mathrm{~J} 1\right) / 100\right)^{*} \mathrm{R}\right)$
18045 IF $R>32767 R=R+1 E 10-1 E 10$
18046 IF $R<32767 R=I N T(R)$
18050 PRINT R,"gold pieces"
18060 IF $T=0$ IF RND $(100)<15$ GOTO 18090
18070 IF T $=0$ RETURN
18080 FOR $X=1$ TO T
$18090 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(10)$
18100 IF R $=1$ PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}+$ a sword ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1+\mathrm{RND}(120)$
18110 IF R $=2$ PRINT"' + a wand"; $\mathrm{S}_{1}=\mathrm{S} 1$ + RND(15)
18120 IF R $=3$ PRINT"' + a suit of armour" $; \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1+$ RND(90)
18130 IF R $=4$ PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}+$ a scroll' $^{\prime} ; \mathrm{S} 1=$ S $1+$ RND(12)
18140 IF R $=5$ PRINT" + some more spells"' ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1=$ S $1+$ RND(8)

18150 IF R $=6$ PRINT" + a potion" ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1+\mathrm{RND}(75)$
18160 IF R $=7$ PRINT" + a special artefact ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1+$ RND(100);S1 = S1 + RND(12)
18170 IF R $=8$ PRINT"' + a book";GOSUB 18300
18180 IF R $=9$ PRINT"' + a ring";GOSUB 18300
18190 IF R $=10$ PRINT" $+a^{\prime \prime}, ; Z^{\prime}=$ RND(6) $/ 2 ;$ PRINT
£1,Z*25,"\% luckstone"'
18200 IF R $=10$ IF J $1<Z$ J $1=Z$
18210 IF RND $(10)=1$ GOTO 18090
18220 IF $T<>0$ NEXT X
18230 RETURN
18300 IF RND (2) $+1 \mathrm{H} 1=\mathrm{H} 1+\operatorname{RND}(80)$;RETURN
18310 S1 = S1 + RND(10);RETURN
19000 REM * * CREATE MONSTER
19010 RESTORE
19020 FOR $Z=1$ TO 14
19030 READ D; @ $(9+Z)=$ RND $(D)$
19040 NEXT Z
19050 RETURN
20000 REM**PRINT MONSTER
20010 R = @ (10)
20020 P=@(11); $T=0$
20030 IF R $=1$ PRINT"'Wraith",$; \mathrm{D} 1=10 ; \mathrm{T} 1=8000$; RETURN
20040 IF R $=2$ PRINT"Vampire",$; \mathrm{D} 1=20 ; \mathrm{T} 1 ;=10000 ;$ RETURN
20050 IF R $=3$ IF P $<65$ GOSUB 25010 ;PRINT "Serpent" ;RETURN
20060 IF R $=4$ IF $P<65$ GOSUB 26010; RETURN
20070 IF R $=5$ IF $P<65$ GOSUB 27010;RETURN
20080 IF R $=6$ PRINT"Troll" ;D1 = 16; $T 1=6000 ;$ RETURN
20090 IF R $=7$ PRINT"Kobold" $;$;D1 $=1 ; T 1=300 ;$ RETURN
20100 IF R $=8$ PRINT"'Ghost" ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; D 1=32 ; T 1=8000 ; T=1$; RETURN
20110 IF R $=9$ GOSUB 28010;PRINT"'Giant" ; ;RETURN
20120 IF R = 10 PRINT"Hydra", ;D1 $=50 ;$ T1 = 4000; RETURN
20130 IF $R=11$ IF $P<65$ PRINT"Intellect devourer", ; D1 $=20 ; T 1=6000 ;$ RETURN
20140 IF R $=12$ PRINT" Salamander",$; D 1=20 ; T 1=9000$; $T=2 ;$ RETURN
20150 IF R $=13$ PRINT"Zombie" ,;D1 $=8 ; T 1=0 ;$ RETURN
20160 IF R $=14$ PRINT"Aerial servant",$; D 1=40 ; T 1=0$; RETURN
20170 IF R $=15$ PRINT"Basilisk" ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; D 1=10 ; T 1=6000$; $T=1$;RETURN
20180 IF R $=16$ PRINT"Beholder" , $; \mathrm{D} 1=42 ; \mathrm{T} 1=15000$; $T=3 ;$ RETURN
20190 IF $R=17$ IF $P<65$ GOSUB 29010;PRINT" Elemental" ";T1=0;RETURN
20200 IF R $=18$ PRINT"'Ettin", ;D1 $=39 ; T 1=12000$; RETURN
20210 IF R $=19$ PRINT"'Gargoyle", ;D1 = 10; $T 1=1000$; RETURN
20200 IF R $=18$ PRINT"Ettin" $;$ D1 $=34 ; T 1=12000 ;$ RETURN
20230 IF R $=21$ IF P $<65$ GOSUB 30010; PRINT" Golem" "; T1 = 0;RETURN
20240 IF R $=22$ PRINT'"Hell hound" $;$;D1 $=12 ; T 1=1000$; RETURN

## CELLS AND SERPENTS

20250 IF $R=23$ IF $P<65$ GOSUB 31010; RETURN
' 20260 IF R $=24$ PRINT"Were-" ; GOSUB 32010; RETURN
20270 IF R $=25$ PRINT"Manticore".$; D 1=48 ; T 1=8000$;
$T=1$; RETURN
20280 IF R $=26$ PRINT"Medusa",$; D 1=15 ; T 1=12000 ;$ $T=1$; RETURN
20290 IF R $=27$ IF P $<65$ PRINT"Mind flayer", ;D1 $=48$; $T 1=4000 ; T=2 ; R E T U R N$
20300 IF R $=28$ PRINT"Minotaur", ;D1 $=10 ; T 1=5000$; RETURN
20310 IF $\mathrm{R}=29$ PRINT"Mummy" ; $\mathrm{D} 1=12 ; \mathrm{T} 1=5000$; RETURN
20320 IF $=30$ PRINT"Orc", D1 $=2 ; T 1=500 ;$ RETURN
20330 IF R $=31$ PRINT"Purple worm", ;D1 = 56;
$T 1=9000 ; T=2 ; R E T U R N$
20340 IF $\mathrm{R}=32$ IF $P<65$ PRINT'"Umber hulk" ; $\mathrm{D} 1=34$; $T 1=40000 ; T=2 ; R E T U R N$
20350 IF R $=33$ PRINT"Wight" $;$ D1 $=8 ; T 1=8000$; RETURN
20360 IF $\mathrm{R}=34$ IF $\mathrm{P}<65$ PRINT'"Xorn" $;$ D $1=34 ;$ T1 $=$ 40000; $T=2 ;$ RETURN
20370 PRINT"Hobgoblin". ;D1 = 6;T1 = 1000; RETURN
25000 REM * *SERPENTS
25010 R = @ (12)
25020 IF R $=1$ PRINT"'Black " ${ }^{\prime} ; D 1=50 ; T 1=60000 ; T=2$; RETURN
25030 IF R $=2$ PRINT"White " , ;D1 $=40 ; T 1=50000 ; T=1$; RETURN
25040 IF $R=3$ PRINT"Blue " $;$;D1 $=60 ; T 1=70000 ; T=2$; RETURN
25050 IF R $=4$ PRINT"'Green " " ;D1 $=70 ; T 1=80000 ; T=3$; RETURN
25060 PRINT"'Red " ${ }^{\prime} ; \mathrm{D} 1=80 ; \mathrm{T} 1=90000 ; T=4 ;$ RETURN
26000 REM * *DEMONS
26010 R = @(13)
26020 P = @(19)
26030 IF R $=1$ IF P $<5$ PRINT"Demogorgon" ${ }^{\prime}$;D1 $=95$; $T 1=100000 ; T=6 ;$ RETURN
26040 IF $R=2$ IF $P<5$ PRINT"Jubilex" .;D1 $=80 ; T 1=$ 80000; $T=2 ;$ RETURN
26050 IF R $=3$ IF $P<5$ PRINT"Orcus" $;$ D1 $=105 ;$ T1 $=$ 150000; $T=7$; RETURN
26060 PRINT"Type ",
26070 IF R $=4$ PRINT"'VI" $; \mathrm{D} 1=60 ; \mathrm{T} 1=60000 ; \mathrm{T}=3 ;$
RETURN
26080 IF $R=5$ PRINT" $V^{\prime \prime}, ; D 1=50 ; T 1=50000 ; T=2 ;$ RETURN
26090 IF $R=6$ PRINT'"I ${ }^{\prime \prime}, ; D 1=40 ; T 1=40000 ; T=1$; RETURN
26100 IF $R=7$ PRINT'"II'" ;D1 $=30 ; T 1=30000 ;$ RETURN
26110 IF R $=8$ PRINT" "II" ; $\mathrm{D} 1=20 ; \mathrm{T} 1=20000 ;$ RETURN
26120 IF $R=9$ PRIN ${ }^{T}$ "|l"; ;D1 $=10 ; T 1=10000 ;$ RETURN
16130 IF $R<=3$ R $=@(15)+3 ;$ GOTO 26070
26140 PRINT"' DEMON", ;RETURN
27000 REM * *DEVILS
27010 R = @ (16)
27020 P = @(17)
27030 IF R $=1$ IF $P<5$;PRINT"Asmodeus" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$;D1 = 110; $T 1=170000 ;$ RETURN

27040 IF $R=2$ IF $P<5$ PRINT"Baalzebul" " $D 1=80 ; T 1=$ 80000; $T=5$; RETURN
27050 IF R $=3$ IF $P<5$ PRINT"Dispater" , ;D1 $=70 ;$ T1 $=$ 60000; $T=3$; RETURN
27060 IF R $=4$ IF $P<5$ PRINT"Geryon" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$;D1 $=50 ;$ T1 $=$ 40000; $T=2$; RETURN
27070 IF R $=5$ PRINT"Barbed Devil" ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{D} 1=32 ;$ T1 $=0$; RETURN
27080 IF R $=6$ PRINT"'Bone Devil" $; \mathrm{D} 1=35 ; \mathrm{T} 1=0$; RETURN
27090 IF R $=7$ PRINT"Erinyes" ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{D} 1=16 ; \mathrm{T} 1=40000$; RETURN
27100 IF R $=8$ PRINT"Horned Devil" ";D1 $=35 ; T 1=5000$; RETURN
27110 IF $=9$ PRINT"'Ice Devil",$; D 1=60 ; T 1=10000$; $T=3 ;$ RETURN
27120 IF R $=10$ PRINT"'Pit fiend" ${ }^{\prime} ; D 1=65 ; T 1=12000$; $T=4 ; R E T U R N$
$27130 R=$ @(18) + 4;GOTO 27070
28000 REM**GIANT
$28010 R=@(19)$
28020 IF R $=1$ PRINT" Cloud " ${ }^{\prime} ;$ D1 $=36 ; T 1=9000$; RETURN
28030 IF $R=2$ PRINT"Fine " $;$;D1 $=30 ; T 1=8000$; RETURN
28040 IF R $=3$ PRINT"Frost ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; D 1=24 ; T 1=8000 ;$ RETURN
28050 IF $R=4$ PRINT"Hill "'; ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1=16 ; T 1=3000 ;$ RETURN
28060 IF R $=5$ PRINT"Stone ${ }^{\prime \prime}, ; D 1=18 ; T 1=4000$; RETURN
28070 PRINT"Storm " ${ }^{\prime \prime} ; D 1=42 ; T 1=10000 ; T=1 ;$ RETURN
29000 REM * *ELEMENTALS
29010 R = @ (20)
29020 IF R = 1 PRINT"'Air ".;D1 = 90;RETURN
29030 IFR $=2$ PRINT"'Earth " $;$ D1 $=65$;RETURN
29040 IF R $=3$ PRINT"Fire " $;$ D1 $=48 ;$ RETURN
29050 PRINT"Water " ; ;D1 = 60;RETURN
30000 REM * GOLEMS
$30010 R=@(21)$
30020 IF R $=1$ PRINT"Clay " ; $\mathrm{D} 1=30$;RETURN
30030 IF $R=2$ PRINT"Flesh " $;$ D1 $=32$;RETURN
30040 IF R $=3$ PRINT"Iron " , 'D1 $=90 ;$ RETURN
30050 PRINT"Stone " $" ;$ D1 = $24 ;$ RETURN
31000 REM * *LICH
31010 D = @(22)
31020 IF D>6 PRINT"Hobgoblin" .;D1 = 6; $T 1=1000$; RETURN
31030 PRINT"'Lich" ${ }^{\prime} ; D 1=90 ; T 1=85000 ; T=5 ;$ RETURN
32000 REM * * LYCANTHOPES (Were-creatures)
32010 R = @ (23)
32020 IF $R=1$ PRINT"'bear", ;D1 $=10 ; T 1=2500 ;$ RETURN
32030 IF R $=2$ PRINT"'boar" ; $\mathrm{D} 1=12 ; T 1=3000 ;$ RETURN
32040 IF R $=3$ PRINT"rat" ; $\mathrm{D} 1=8 ; \mathrm{T} 1=2000 ;$ RETURN
32050 IF $R=4$ PRINT"'tiger" , $D 1=20 ; T 1=5000$;
RETURN
32060 PRINT" ${ }^{\prime}$ wolf" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$;D1 $=8 ;$ T1 $=2000$, RETURN
99999 END
Leave out all REMs if you have less than 8 K of RAM. Our thanks are due to CCSOFT for unscrambling the program and helpful advice.


## MICROMART



MEMORIES
21L02 4027

4116
2114
2114 ...........
Z80 DEVICES
MK3880 MK3881 (P10) MK3882 (CTC) VOLTAGE REGUL 7805 …......................... 7812 …................................80p each $7812 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .80 p ~ e a c h ~$
7815 7815 …............................................each each
7824 7905 ……............................65p each 7912 ...........................65p each 7918. Add VAT and 30p P\& to all orders
80. 80 each £1.50 each \&3 95 each £3.00 each c9 50 each £6.25 each £6.25 each ORS 80p each 65 each
65 peach
65p
each M

## NASCOM-2

MEMORY © 8 K Microsoft BASIC 2 K NAS-SYS 1 monitor 1 K Video RAM © 1 K Workspace/User RAM - On-board 8 sockets provided for memory expansion using standard 24-pin devices:2708 EPROMS and MK4118 static RAM. MICROPROCESSOR - Z80A which will run at 4 MHz but is selectable between $2 / 4$ MHz. HARDWARE © Industrial standard $12^{\prime \prime} \times 8$ PCB.through hole plated, masked and screen printed. All bus lines are fully bulfered onboard. INTERFACES Licon 57 key solid state keyboard (included) Monitor/domestic TV interface - Kansas City cassette interface ( $300 / 1200$ baud) or RS232/20mA teletype interface

The Nascom 2 kit is supplied complete with construction article and extensive sottware manual for the monitor and BASIC

EXPANSION OPTIONS - MK4118 \&10. VAT each 16K RAM B Board $£ 140$. VAT 32K RAM B Board $£ 170$ - VAT $48 K$ RAM B Board $£ 200$ - VAT 16K RAM A Board $£ 140$ +VAT
£345 Ramis \& testedincl 16 K -VAT.E200 P\& $£ 295$ - VAT (K (i)

## NASCOM-1

12* 8* PCB carrying 5LSI MOS packages. 161 KMOS memory packages and 33 TTL packages. There is on-board interlace for UHF or unmodulated video and cassette or teletype. The 4 K memory block is assigned to the operating system and video display leaving a 1 K user RAM. The MPU is the standard Z 80 which is capable of executing 158 instructions including all 8080 Nascom-1 Kit Price code. Bullt price $£ 140+$ VAT
$£ 125$ -P\&P£150

## NASCOM IMP PLAIN PAPER PRINTER

The Nascom IMP (Impact Matrix Printer) features. - 60 lines per minute $\bullet 80$ characters per line -Bi-directional printing e 10 line print buffer $\bullet$ Automatic CR/LF - 96 characters ASCII set (includes upper/lower case $\$, \S)$ Accepts $8 \frac{1}{2}$ paper (pressure feed) - Accepts 97 " paper (tractor feed) - Tractor/pressure feed - Baud rate from 110109600 e External signal for optional synchronisation of baud rate - Serial RS232 interface

- Ribbon cartridge $£ 6.60$ - VAT + 50p P\&P - 2000 sheets Fan Fold paper £ 18.00 - VAT $+\Sigma 2.50$ P\&P

8295
Plus VAT - £2. 75 P \& P


SHARP'S DESK-TOP BRAIN. MZ-80K
FROM £480 Plus vat
An amazing Z-80 controlled personal computer supplied with $78-$ key ASCII keyboard; 14 K extended BASIC:VDU ( 40 characters $\times 25$ lines); fast cassette facility: 4 K monitor FOM: $80 \times 50 \mathrm{HR}$ Graphjcs; and a choice of 20 K .32 K or 48 K of internal random access memory.

A 50 -pin universal BUS connector allows the addition of printer, floppy discs,etc. There is aiso a built-in
3-octave music function.
20K System $\qquad$ £480 . VAT 32K System £529 + VAT
MZ80FD (twin floppies with 208K) £780 + VAT
MZ80P3 Printer 599.VAT MZ80 I/O Interface.
Stock control \& Sales/Purchase ledger
software now avallable.


It's true! A real computer that employs the BASIC
programming language and fits into a pocket!
The PC- 1211 measures only 175 mm wide by 70 mm deep by 15 mm high and weighs a mere 170 g (less than 6 ounces) yet look at its features! Up to 1424 program steps, 80 character input line with full editing features. 18 user definable keys, 24 character alpha-numeric LCD display and built-in tone function are included.

An optional cassette intertace is available for loading or dumping programs or data. The PC-1211 is battery operated, has an auto power off function, and maintains all programs and data in its memory even after the power

Plus VAT + P\&P $£ 1.00$ has been turned off.

## NASEUS EPROM BOARD

Expands Nascoms 182 with up to 32 K of
Eprom. Accepts 2708 s or 2716 s. Also 24 pin socket for 8K ROM. Wait-state fitted for N2 users Board can also support Nascom Page Mode Scheme.


# MICRO MARKET UK SUPERBRNINCENTRE 

138 CHALMERS WAY • NORTH FELTHAM TRADING ESTATE FELTHAM • MIDDLESEX TELEPHONE: 01-751 6695 - TELEX: 8954428


FORTRAN BASIC COBOL PASCAL ASSEMBLER FROM £1775

ALL PRINTERS \& ALL SOFTWARE SUPPLIED READY TO GO, NO USER ALTERATIONS NEEDED, FULL 90 DAY WARRANTY INCLUDED, MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS AVAILABLE (PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE VAT)

## WORD STAR

 MAIL LIST/MERGE INTEGRATED ACCOUNTS SUPER SORT BUSINESS PACKAGES PAYROLLOTHER PACKAGES \& GAMES AVAILABLE, PLEASE SEND


Iapp:ox $6 \mathrm{cms} \times 5 \mathrm{cms}$ - PROGRAM POWER FLASH as in our November advert, with white print on $t$
background 8 overtapoing the edges of the advert

SUPER STARTREK: 8 16KI - The final Frontien You mission is 10 des:roy the kingon tleet in time mave the Federaton Friaser banks, photor torcemtons and on
enar dcomouter are coera' gial
$£ 995$ bnare computer are ocera' orial
INVASION EARTHIMMCIG - tast version of the pobular arcade garte 4 invader ivoes/inteikgent nom. ing. expioding. any oc, orect, mul.ole wamead ef lado. jamming massices 40 skilevels Suber LIFEIMCIG - the BESTI Evclution of a boologica colon, w:n 00 oy 125 ce atray $12 / 3$ bi $3 /$ a optons Use the 21 standard patteite of set from io speeds Evotution can be naled pattems modifed \& new soeec set Extensive instructims-oveflay technique keeps program within $8 K$ SIMDL + FASCINATINGI

DEMONOES $|B|$ - another arcade gamel Piaved agains: the comouter or other playet Make vour opponent crast Mto the wall or h.s own or vout tracks Fast \& com-
peetive ALIEN LABYRINTH $1 B / \mathrm{G} / \mathrm{min}$ 16K, - you are Thaped ,-2 a maze win an mivistle a err creature End the ext reported each move subero 30 grapnacs $\$ 795$ MINI TOOL BOX IMC - au to BASIC Drogramirritig Features are REPEAT KEY, AUTO wne numbering, Dhcina to HEX \& HEX 10 Deoma conversons, Quifres Resiges in spare memary trom OCSOHEX


COMPUTERS AUDIO RADIO MUSIC LOGIC TEST GEAR CB GAMES KITS


It's all at Breadboard '80
This is the exhibition for the electronics enthusiast. From November 26-30 there is only one place in the universe for the electronics enthusiast to be - Breadboard '80, at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London. The majority of leading companies will be exhibiting, including all the top monthly magazines in the field. There will be demonstrations on most stands and many feature special offers that are EXCLUSIVE to Breadboard!


All aspects of this fascinating field are catered for, from CB to home computing, so whether you want to buy a soldering iron or a synthesiser - or just keep up to date with your hobby - don't miss Breadboard ' 80.

## Royal Horticultural Halls Elverton Street Westminster London SW1 November 26-30 1980

26th Nov - WEDNESDAY - 10am-6pm<br>27th Nov - THURSDAY - 10am-8pm<br>28th Nov - FRIDAY - 10am-6pm<br>29th Nov - SATURDAY - 10am-6pm<br>30th Nov - SUNDAY - 10am-4pm

# The best of the bunch in our quest for a high-level language version of May's feature article. 

This version of Anthony Fleet's Stockmarket simulation was written in Extended BASIC on a Research Machines $380 Z$. It should be adaptable to many other machines and requires between 7 and 8K of memory. Those with Tiny and Integer versions of the I ing:age will probably need to make more alterations and it is hoped that the following notes will assist. For those who are unfortunate enough to own less than 8 K you can save space by removing options E and $F$ along with some of the obvious frills, while still keeping the main object of the game intact. Only one of the original options has been altered but two new ones have been added.

## Dealing

When you wish to deal in shares ' $D$ ' should be pressed giving access to the following table:-

CO The Company name
CODE The Company code (i.e. its first letter)
PRICE The price per share (followed by '(S)' if suspended)
MAXNO The maximum number of shares that can be bought is limited by either the amount of money or the maximum share issue. This is replaced by a dash if the company has been suspended.
HELD This is the number held by you.
After displaying the table the Company Code is asked for. If you have changed your mind about dealing or cannot buy or sell then press ' $E$ '. Once a correct code is input the number of shares is asked for. If you wish to buy then press ' $B$ ' or if you wish to sell press 'S'. The input is then thoroughly checked for potential errors.

## The Current Situation

To view the current state of share prices and the current balance of what you hold you can key ' $E$ '. The information is presented in the form of two tables.
The first gives the share information in the format below:
CO The Company name
OPRICE The original orstarting price
PPRICE The present price
DIFF The difference between the two
HICH The highest price this run
LOW The lowest price this run
The second table gives the details of your current position as follows:
CO The company name
HELD The number of shares held
PPAID The total price paid for those shares
VALUE The value of those shares at the current price
PROFIT The profit made on those shares excluding income dividends. This value can be negative if a loss has been incurred.
The total profit to date on all your shares is also given at the end of these tables.

## Share Price Information

Access to more specific information on shares is available through 'F' option. This gives information in the following tabular format.
PPRICE The present price per share
FLOOR If the price falls below this limit the company will go bankrupt
DIFF The difference between the two
CEIL If the price of the share exceeds this limit the company will pay a bonus of $25 \%$ of the current price per share held for a maximum of five issues of 'Market News'. The actual number of payments is randomly determined.
DIFF The difference between CEIL and the present market price

## Game Options

At the command stage of the game turn, the following options are available to the player.
A Market news
B A printout of the current bank balance including all shares held
C Game conceded, all shares added up and total bank balance given
D Share dealing
E The current situation printout
F The share price printout

## Arrays And Variables

To assist those who are trying to break the program down into the various logical units in order to implement it on another system the following information may be useful.

## N\$ Companyname

FF The floor price
OP The starting price
CC The ceiling price
M The maximum share issue
$P$ The present price
L The lowest price
F Flag, 1 if share is suspended
CD The number of times a dividend has been paid
$S$ The number of shares held
Q The price paid
BB The bank balance
BR The bank rate

## Program Notes

The following is a breakdown of the complete program showing what function each segment is performing.

Clears space for string variables, might not be necessary on some machines. RANDOMISE selects a new seed for the random number generator.
Pre-defines certain functions. Users without this facility will have to write the function out in full

## STOCKMARKET IN BASIC

each time it appears in the listing
Note that the 'greater than' sign returns a flag of -1 if true and 0 if not true. Because of the $A B S$ function the number will return as ' 1 ' or ' 0 '.
Returns a random number between 1 and X .
Computes the new share price.
Returns the length of a variable.
Rounds off a number to two decimal places
Returns the number if positive and 0 if negative The share data.
Data set into the various arrays, variables defined The USR function calls a routine written in machine code that has been created by lines 2550 to 2650 . This routine inputs a character from the keyboard and returns its ASCII code. On machines using Microsoft BASIC you could replace with the GET function;
410 GET A\$:IF A\$ = " "THEN 410
$415 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$)-64$
Alternate BASICs such as the TRS-80 could use INKEY\$ or you could simply use INPUT. The ASC function returns the ASCII code of the first character input.
40 If $F=1$ control jumps to 470 , if $F=2$ it goes to 450 etc., you could replace with separate IF. . THENs. PRINT CHR\$(12) clears the screen and should be replaced by the suitable statement for your machine
Treat as line 400
Treat as line 400
Routine to get a 'Yes' or 'No' reply. Could be changed to a CET or INKEY\$ or INPUT routine to suit your system.
Start of the machine code routine. See the notes for line 410 for implementation on other machines This segment must be removed if you are not using an RML 380Z. Owners of the 380Z with BASIC in ROM or outside the locations 4200 H to 63 FAH (16896-25594) should consult their manual
PRINT CHR\$(19) stops the screen display of an RML 380 Z from scrolling. Most machines don't have this facility

## Program Listing

| 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REM * } \\ & \text { REM } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 | REM *** | STOCKMARKET SIMULATION |
| 130 | REM $\cdot \cdots$ | S. MOPPETT |
| 140 | REM *** | BASED ON A PROGRAM BY |
| 150 | REM *** | ANTHONY FLEET |
| 160 | REM *** |  |

170 REM
180 CLEAR 1000:RANDOMIZE
190 GOSUB 2660:GOSUB 2550
$200 \operatorname{DEFFNT}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{RND}(1)>X)$
210 DEF FNS $(X)=F N T(0.75)$
$220 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNR}(\mathrm{X})=\mid \operatorname{NT}\left(\operatorname{RND}(1)^{*} \mathrm{X}+1\right)$
$230 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNN}(X)=\mid \operatorname{NT}\left((\operatorname{FNR}(9)+1)-\left(0.4^{*} \mathrm{X}\right)\right)$
$240 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNL}(X)=\operatorname{LEN}(S T R \$(X))$
$250 \operatorname{DEF} F \mathrm{FNB}(X)=\operatorname{INT}(X * 100+0.5) / 100$
$260 \operatorname{DEF} F N A(X)=\mid N T((S G N(X)+1) / 2)^{*} X$

270 DATA GOLD, 125, 1250, 6000, 500
280 DATA TIN, 25, 250, 750, 1000
290 DATA ZINC, 5, 50, 150, 1500
300 DATA LEAD, 1, 10, 25, 2000
310 FOR $X=1$ TO 4:READ N\$(X),FF(X),OP(X),CC(X), $M(X)$
$320 P(X)=O P(X): H(X)=P(X): L(X)=P(X):$ NEXT $X$
$330 \mathrm{BB}=1000: \mathrm{BR}=20:$ GOTO 470
340 REM ** OPTION **
350 GOSUB 2800
360 REM
370 IF TT + BB < 2* $\mathrm{P}(4)$ THEN 1120
380 PRINT" $=========^{\prime \prime}:$ PRINT
390 PRINT "CHOOSE OPTION":PRINT
400 PRINT "A/B/C/D/E/F ?";
$410 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{USR}(0)-64$
420 IF F < 1 OR F $>6$ THEN 410
430 PRINT CHR $\$(F+64): T F=1$
440 ON F GOTO 470,450,2070,1270,2250,2700
450 PRINT CHR\$(12):GOSUB 2420
460 PRINT:PRINT:GOTO 340
470 REM * * A * .
480 REM**MARKET NEWS***
490 IF TF $=1$ THEN PRINT CHR\$(12)
500 PRINT "MARKET NEWS"
510 PRINT " $============{ }^{\prime \prime}:$ PRINT
520 FOR $X=1$ TO 4:F(X)=0:PRINT $X ;{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} ; N \$(X)$; TAB(10);
530 IF CD $(X)=5$ THEN 740
540 IF $P(X)>C C(X)$ THEN 690
550 IF $P(X)<C C(X)$ THEN $C D(X)=0$
560 IF FNS $(0)=1$ THEN 770
570 IF FNS $(0)=1$ THEN 660
580 IF $P(X)>O P(X)$ THEN $A=-1$ ELSE $A=1$
590 IF FNS $(0)=1$ THEN $A=A^{*}-1$
$600 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{FNN}(P(X))^{*} A$
610 IF A $=0$ THEN 660
620 PRINT ABS(A);TAB(15);
630 IF A <0 THEN PRINT "DOWN" ELSE PRINT "UP"
$640 P(X)=P(X)+A$
650 GOTO 670
660 PRINT:PRINT "HOLD";
670 PRINT TAB(10);P(X):PRINT
680 GOTO 930
690 IF FNR $(10)=1$ THEN 740 ELSE PRINT P(X)
700 PRINT "DIVIDEND OF 25\% PAID ON";
$710 \mathrm{~A} 1=\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{X})^{*} \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}): P R I N T A 1: A=F N B\left(A 1^{*} 0.25\right)$
720 PRINT $A: B B=B B+A: C D(X)=C D(X)+1$
730 GOTO 930
$740 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{FNN}(\mathrm{P}(X))^{*} 1$
$750 C D(X)=0$
760 GOTO 620
770 REM *** NEWSFLASH ***
780 PRINT:PRINT "NEWSFLASH"
790 IF FNR $(9)>6$ THEN 840
800 IF FNR $(9)>2$ THEN 910
810 PRINT "BANKRUPT"
$820 S(X)=0: P(X)=O P(X): Q(X)=0$
830 GOTO 920

```
840 PRINT "TAKEOVER"
850 IF FNR(9) = 1 THEN }91
860 S = FNR(151) +99
870 PRINT "'SELL AT";S;" % OF ";'P(X)
880 BB = BB + (P(X)* (S/100)* S(X))
8 9 0 S ( X ) = 0 : P ( X ) = O P ( X ) : Q ( X ) = 0
900 GOTO }92
910 PRINT ''SUSPENDED'
920 F(X)=1
930 PRINT:IF P(X)<FF(X) THEN 810
940 IF P(X)>H(X) THEN H(X)=P(X)
950 IF P(X)<L(X) THEN L(X)=P(X)
9 6 0 ~ I F ~ S ( X ) = 0 ~ T H E N ~ Q ( X ) = 0
970 NEXT X
980 PRINT:PRINT"BANK":PRINT TAB(10);
990 IF FNS (0) = 1 THEN 1040 ELSE A =0
1000 IF FNS (O) = 1 THEN 1020
1010 A = FNR(11) -6
1020 BR=FNA(BR + A):T = BR:TF=1
1030 GOSUB 1880:GOTO 1140
1040 PRINT:PRINT"NEWSFLASH"
1050 IF FNR(9) = 1 THEN 1080
1060 PRINT"'SUSPENDED'":BF=0
1 0 7 0 \text { GOTO } 1 1 4 0
1080 PRINT"'FAILS"
1090 BB=0:A =0:BF=0
1100 GOSUB 2800
1110 IF TT + BB > 2* P(4) THEN }114
1120 PRINT"YYOU HAVE NO MONEY AT ALLI":PRINT
1130 GOTO 2210
1140 REM ** NEWSFLASH ?**
1150 RF=0:IF FNS(0) = 1 THEN GOSUB 1690
1160 IF RF <>0 THEN ON RF GOTO 2100,470
1170 REM * PRINTOUT *
1180 PRINT:PRINT" = = = ======'":PRINT
1190 PRINT"'YOU HOLD:-"
1200 FOR X = 1 TO 4
1210 PRINT TAB(10);S(X);TAB(18);N$(X)
1220 NEXTX
1230 IF BF=0 OR BR=0 THEN 1250
1240 BB = BB* (1 + (BR/100))
1250 PRINT:GOSUB 2480:PRINT:PRINT
1260 GOTO 340
1270 REM***DEAL***
1280 PRINT CHR$(12);"SHARE DEALING":PRINT
    "=============== "':PRINT:PRINT
1 2 9 0 \text { PRINT"CO. CODEPRICE MAX.NO. HELD'}
1 3 0 0 \text { PRINT"' - ----- - - - - -''}
    PRINT
1310 FOR X=1 TO 4
1320 PRINT N$(X);TAB(6);LEFT$(N$(X),1);TAB(9);P(X);
1330 IF F(X) = 1 THEN PRINT"'(S)";TAB(19);" - ";:
    GOTO }137
1340NN = INT(BB/P(X))
1350 IF NN > M(X) - S(X) THEN NN = M(X) - S(X)
1360 PRINT TAB(18);NN;
1370 PRINT TAB(26);S(X);
1380 PRINT:NEXT X:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
1390 PRINT"CO. CODE ?'';
1400 A$=CHR$(USR(0)):C=0
```

1410 IF A $\$=$ " $\mathrm{G}^{\prime \prime}$ THEN C $=1$
1420 IF A\$= "T" THEN C=2
1430 IF A $\$=$ " $Z$ " THEN $C=3$
1440 IF A\$ = "L" THEN C = $=4$
1450 IF A\$= "E" THEN 1670
1460 IF C $=0$ THEN 1400 ELSE PRINT A\$
1470 INPUT"NO. OF SHARES ";N
1480 PRINT"BUY(B)/SELL(S) ?":
1490 A\$ = CHR\$(USR(0))
1500 IF A\$<>"B" AND A\$<>"S" THEN 1490 ELSE PRINT A\$
1510 IF FNR(25) = 1 THEN 1650
1520 IF $<1$ THEN 1640
1530 IF A\$="S" AND S(C)<N THEN 1640
1540 IF $F(C)=1$ THEN PRINT "SUSPENDED": GOTO 340
$1550 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{N}^{*} \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{C})$
1560 IF $V>B B$ AND $A \$=$ " $B$ " THEN PRINT "OVERDRAWN": GOTO 340
1570 IF A\$ = "B" THEN N > NN THEN 1640
1580 IF $A \$=$ " $B$ " THEN $F=-1$ ELSE $F=1$
$1590 \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{BB}+\left(\mathrm{V}^{*} \mathrm{~F}\right)$
$1600 S(C)=S(C)+\left(N^{*}-F\right)$
$1610 \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{C})=\mathrm{FNA}\left(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{C})+\left(\mathrm{V}^{*}-\mathrm{F}\right)\right)$
1620 RF $=0: I \mathrm{IF} \operatorname{FNS}(0)=1$ THEN GOSUB 1690
1630 IF RF $=0$ THEN 1680 ELSE ON RF GOTO 2100,470
1640 PRINT:PRINT"FRAUD":GOTO 1680
1650 PRINT:PRINT"MARKET SUSPENDED"
1660 PRINT" $=================^{\prime \prime}$ : GOTO 1680
1670 PRINT"E":PRINT"ESCAPE"
1680 PRINT:PRINT:GOTO 340
1690 REM *** NEWSFLASH *.*
1700 IF FNR $(20)>8$ THEN RETURN
1710 PRINT" < NEWSFLASH > "':PRINT
1720 IF FNR $(10)>7$ THEN 1930
$1730 \operatorname{IFFNR}(10)=1$ THEN 2050
1740 IF FNR $(10)>5$ THEN 1830
$1750 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{FNR}(4)$
1760 PRINTNS(M);" BONUS"
$1770 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{FNR}(10)=1$ THEN 1860
$1780 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{FNR}(81)+9$
$1790 \mathrm{~B} 1=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{M})^{*}(1+(\mathrm{B} / 100))^{*} \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{X})$
$1800 \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{BB}+\mathrm{B} 1$
1810 PRINT B1;" TOTAL (";B;" \%)"
1820 RETURN
1830 PRINT"TAX BONUS":TF=1
$1840 T=F N R(81)+9$
1850 IF T < 85 THEN 1880
1860 PRINT'SUSPENDED"
1870 RETURN
1880 REM * TAX ADJUST **
$1890 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BB}^{*}(\mathrm{~T} / 100)^{*} \mathrm{TF}$
1900 PRINT"RATE: - "';T:" \%"
$1910 \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{FNA}(\mathrm{BB}+\mathrm{A})$
1920 RETURN
1930 IF FNR $(20)<4$ THEN 2050
1940 IF FNR $(20)<4$ THEN 2040
1950 IF FNR(20) > 5 THEN 1980
1960 PRINT"SUPER TAX"':TF $=-1$

## STOCKMARKET IN BASIC

1970 GOTO 1840
$1980 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{FNR}(4)$
1990 PRINT N\$(M);" BONUS ISSUE"
$2000 \mathrm{~N}=\mid \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{M}) /(\operatorname{FNR}(2)+1))$
2010 PRINT N;" ADDED"
$2020 S(M)=S(M)+N$
2030 RETURN
2040 RF = 1:GOTO 2060
2050 PRINT"MARKET SUSPENDED': $\mathrm{RF}=2$
2060 TF = 0:PRINT:PRINT:RETURN
2070 PRINT CHR\$(12);"YOU HAVE CONCEDED"
$2080 \mathrm{PRINT}^{\prime \prime}===================^{\prime \prime}$ :PRINT:PRINT
2090 GOTO 2130
2100 REM *** END OF GAME ***
2110 PRINT"MARKET FAILS'"
2120 PRINT"BANK TAKEOVER"
2130 FOR $X=1$ TO 4
2140 PRINT:PRINT N\$(X);TAB(10);"(";S(X);")"
2150 PRINT"SELL AT";TAB(10);P(X)
$2160 B B=B B+S(X) * P(X)$
$2170 P(X)=O P(X): Q(X)=0: S(X)=0$
2180 NEXT X
2190 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "YOU HOLD"
2200 GOSUB 2480
2210 PRINT:PRINT "GAME ENDED":PRINT
" = = = = = = = = = = ='
2220 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER GAME"
2230 GOSUB 2520
2240 IF A\$ = "N" THEN END ELSE GOSUB 2660:GOTO 330
2250 REM***!**
2260 PRINT CHR\$(12)
2270 PRINT TAB(5);"THE PRESENT SITUATION"
2280 PRINT TAB(5);" $==========={ }^{\prime \prime}$ :PRINT:PRINT
2290 PRINT"CO. O.PRICE P.PRICE DIFF. LOW"
2300 PRINT" $-\quad--\quad---\quad-{ }^{\prime \prime}:$ PRINT
2310 FOR $X=1$ TO 4:PRINT N\$(X);TAB(5);OP(X);TAB (11);

2320 PRINT P(X);TAB(19);P(X)-OP(X);TAB(25);H(X); TAB(33);
2330 PRINT L(X):NEXT X:PRINT:PRINT
2340 PRINT"CO. HELD P.PAID VALUE PROFIT"
2350 PRINT" -
:PRINT:T = 0
2360 FOR $X=1$ TO 4:V $=S(X) * P(X):$ PRINT $N \$(X)$; TAB(4);
2370 PRINT $S(X) ; T A B(11) ; Q(X) ; T A B(20) ; V ; T A B(29) ;$ $V-Q(X)$
$2380 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+(\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{X}))$ : NEXT X
2390 PRINT TAB(29);" - - - -"
2400 PRINT TAB(22);"TOTAL";TAB(29);T:PRINT: PRINT
2410 GOTO 340
2420 REM ** * BALANCE**
2430 PRINT "THE PRESENT BANK BALANCE IS"
2440 PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}================^{\prime \prime}$; PRINT

2450 PRINT"(INCLUDING SHARES)"
2460 PRINT:BJ=1
2470 GOSUB 2800: JJ = TT
$2480 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{FNB}(\mathrm{BB}+\mathrm{JJ}): \mathrm{J} 1=20-F N L(J)-2$
2490 PRINT TAB(J1):" $£^{\prime \prime} ; J ;$
2500 IF BJ $=0$ THEN PRINT TAB(25);"BANK" ELSE PRINT
2510 BJ $=0: J J=0:$ RETURN
2520 PRINT"'(Y/N) ?";
2530 A\$ = CHR\$(USR(0))
2540 IF A\$ = "Y" OR A $\$=$ " $N$ " THEN PRINT A\$:PRINT: RETURN ELSE 2530
2550 A\$ $=$ "F70228FC473E00C32A44"
2560 A $=16880:$ GOSUB 2580
2570 A $\$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{C} 3 F 041^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{A}=17414$
2580 FOR $X=1$ TO LEN(A\$)
2590 GOSUB 2630: $N=D^{*} 16: X=X+1$
2600 GOSUB 2630: $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{D}$
2610 POKE A,N:A $=A+1$
2620 NEXT X:RETURN
2630 D $=$ ASC(MID\$(A\$, X, 1))
2640 IF D $>64$ THEN $D=D-55$ ELSE $D=D-48$
2650 RETURN
2660 PRINT CHR\$(12):PRINT CHR\$(19)
2670 PRINT TAB(5);"STOCKMARKET SIMULATION"
2680 PRINT TAB(5) ${ }^{\prime \prime}==============={ }^{\prime \prime}$
2690 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:TF $=0:$ RETURN
2700 REM ***PRICE PRINT OUT***
2710 PRINT CHR\$(12)
2720 PRINT TAB(5);"PRICE PRINT OUT""
2730 PRINT TAB(5);" $========="$
:PRINT:PRINT
2740 PRINT"CO. P.PRICE FLOOR DIFF. CEIL. DIFF.
2750 PRINT" :PRINT
2760 FOR $X=1$ TO 4:PRINT N\$(X);TAB(5);P(X);
2770 PRINT TAB(11);FF(X);TAB(18);P(X) - FF(X);
2780 PRINT TAB(24);CC(X);TAB(32);CC(X)-P(X)
2790 NEXT X:PRINT:PRINT:GOTO 340
2800 REM * * SUB TO ADD UP SHARES **
2810 TT $=0$
2820 FOR $X X=1$ TO 4:TT $=T T+S(X X) * P(X X):$ NEXT $X X$ 2830 RETURN

## ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERTER 

IS PLUG COMPATIBLE WITH ANY BUS USING A GA WA INDIRECT CONNECTOR SUCH AS THE ACORN MICROTAN 65. TRITON. SCIMP AND OTHERS COMPLETE KIT INCLUDES ALL IC.S SOCKETS DIL SWITCHES G 64 DIN CONNECTOR CIRCUIT BIAGRAM CONS AND SOME SOLDER. INTERFACE WITH ANY MICROPROCESSOR BASNERSION TIME PER CHANNEL LESS THAN 60 MICROSECONDS. TOTAL UNADJUSTED ERROR $+1-1 / 2$ LSB 256 LEVELS RESOLUTION INPUTRANGEOTO 512 VOLTS SAMPLE \& HOLD 1 MEG INPUT IMPEDANCE FULLY DECODED TO ANY 16 LOCATIONS IN GAK. ADDRESS BUS CONTROLS CHANNEL SELECTION 8 BIT DATA BUS ONE LP TTLLOAD ON BUS. SINGLE 5 VOLT SUPPLY @ 250 mA +12 V ON BOARD. $100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 160 \mathrm{~mm}$ PCB LOW NOISE OP AMP AVAILABLE FOR $\times 10$ OR INTERUPT ORIVE OR USER OPTION AVAILABLE SEPARATELY 34 WAY PCB SOCKET $€ 300$. 34 WAY PLUG \& 3 FT. RIBBON CABLE $£ 80064$ WAY SOCKET $£ 300$, 3 U FRONT PANEL \& HW 1400 ASSEMBLED \& TESTED WITH CONNECTORS \& FRONT PANEL E 11000 INC PGP ALLOW 21 DAYS DELIVERY 50p PGP ON SEPS SEND SAE FOR DETAILS.

THE COTTAGE
70 ALBION DRIVE
LONDON EB 4LX
Tel 012544727

## SYSTEM 4000 EPROM EMULATOR/ PROGRAMMERS



## P4000 PRODUCTION

 EPROM PROGRAMMERThis unit provides simple, reliable programming of up to 8 EPROMS. It has been designed for ease of operator use - a single 'program' key starts the blank check-program-verify sequence. independent blank check \& verify controls are provided along with mode, pass/fail indicator for each copy socket and a sounder to signal a correct key command $\&$ the end of a programming run. Any of the 2704/2708/2716 (3 rail) \& 2508/ 2758/2516/2716/2532/2732 EPROMS may be selected without hardware or personality card changes
2 year warranty PRICE E545 + VAT

## VM10 VIDEO MONITOR

This compact, lightweight video monitor gives a clean crip picture on its $10^{\prime \prime}$ screen. Suitable for use with the EP4000, Softy \& other systems. 12 month warranty Price $\mathbf{£ 8 8}+$ VAT, carriage paid

## MODEL 14 EPROM ERASERS

## EP4000 EPROM EMULATOR/ PROGRAMMER

The microprocessor based EP4000 has been designed as a flexible, low cost, high quality unit for emulating \& programming all the popular NMOS EPROMS without the need for personality cards, modules or hardware changes. Its software intensive design permits selection of the 2704/2708/2716/ triple rail EPROMS \& the 2508/2758/2516/2716/2532/2732 single rail EPROMS for both the programming \& emulating modes

The video output (TV or monitor) for memory map display in addition to the built in Hex LED display, for stand alone use, is unique in this type of system. This, with the double function 28 Ken Keypad, powerful editing features, powered down programming socket, buffered tri-state simulator cable \& $4 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ data RAM gives you the most comprehensive, flexible \& compact systems available today
$\mathbf{2}$ year warranty $\quad$ Price $\mathbf{£ 5 4 5}+$ VAT


MODEL UV140 EPROM ERASER
Similar to model UV141 but without timer. Low price at $\mathbf{£ 6 1 . 5 0}+\mathrm{VAT}$, postage paid

MODEL UV141
EPROM ERASER

## - 14 EPROM capacity

- Fast erase time
- Built-in 5-50 minute tımer
- Safety interlocked to prevent eye $\&$ skin damage
- Convenient slide-tray loadıng of devices
- Available ex-stock at $\mathbf{£ 7 8}+$ VAT, postage pard
- Add £6 to order total for next day delivery by DATAPOST

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS/TELEPHONE NUMBER

$G P$
GP INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS LTD,
UNIT 6, BURKE ROAD, TOTNES INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
TOTNES, DEVON
TELEPHONES: TOTNES(0803) 863360 (Sales)/863380 (Technical Service) DISTRIBUTORS REQUIRED - EXPORT ENQUIRIES WELCOME SYSTEM

Low cost card 2704/2708 emulator/programmer features -

- Direct output to TV - High speed cassette interface - On card EPROM programmer - Multifunction keypad - 1 K monitor in 2708 - 1K RAM - 128 byte scratchpad RAM - 22 in/out ports Access at card edge to all buses - 1 K EPROM emulation - Direct memory access for fast data transfers - Editing facilities including - data entry/ deletion, block shift, block store, match byte, displacement calculation. Supplied with Zif socket, simulator cable \& comprehensive manual.

Softy Kit of Parts $\quad \mathbf{£ 1 0 0}+$ VAT
Softy Built \& Tested
$\mathbf{£ 1 2 0}+V A T$
Softy Built power supply $\mathbf{E 2 0}+$ VAT
Postage \& Packing is included in all prices Add $\mathbf{£ 6}$ to order total for next day delivery by DATAPOST


## SOFTY CONVERSION CARD

Enables Softy to program the single rall EPROMS, 2508, 2758, 2516, 2532. Seiection of device type $\& 1 K$ block are by PCB slide switches. Programming socket is zero insertion force. Easy connection to Softy with the DIP Jumper supplied.
Built \& Tested
$\mathbf{f 4 0}+$ VAT, pos:age paid
SOFTY PRINTER EX-STOCK

- 40 column electrosensitive prin
- Push button hex print-out of Softy's RAM EPROM or intercursor contents
- On card PSU - Selection of bytes per line

Built \& tested
$£ 145$ + VAT, postage paid

## EX-STOCK EPROMS

|  | $1-9$ | $10-24$ | 25 up |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 7 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 3 5}$ |
| Single Rail) |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 9 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Add VAT at | $15 \%$, Postage Paid |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| WRITE OR TELEPHONE |  |  |  |
| FOR DETAILS OF ANY |  |  |  |
| OF OUR PRODUCTS |  |  |  |

# Alive...well... and very healthy 

As a Nascom user I had enormous satisfaction and sensed an excitement about the future when told that I had Nascom.

I have been determined from the start of the troubles that Nascom would be revived and with several colleagues formed an association with sufficient finance to purchase and expand the new company.

Being a customer I am only too well aware of the frustrations caused by Nascom's supply problems. The root of these was cash and, as we will not have that problem, I am very confident that Nascom International can progress quickly and professionally into a normal supply situation.

While immediately supporting our traditional marketplace we intend to expand the company rapidly into the manufacturing of industrial Nascom products. The design of certain products is already under way and the first of these will be a Prestel users receiver which will be available at the start of 1981 . This is a separate, stand alone unit having no connection with previous

Nascom products. We have several other projects under design or investigation that will give the new industrial division a good start next year.

We have the finance and facilities to exploit new ideas and would be very pleased to hear from any designer who has an idea based around Nascom products. Anyone with hardware or software please write to me at Pall Mall.

Nascom announced many products in the last year few of which arrived. Luckily during receivership many of these designs were completed and we will immediately be purchasing supplies to make these available a.s.a.p.

There are also other Nascom 2 products defined that we will quickly engineer and produce in the next few months.

The future for micros is undeniable and Nascom International intends to retain its rightful place at the head of European microcomputing.


## Competition-best caption

To allow the frustrated to vent their ire and the imaginative to vent their flair we invite your captions to the four cartoons that appear this month. A prize for each and the winners published. You can't win if you are too rude as we can't publish. Send to Chesham marked "Cartoon".
New Start With 20,000 users and a good deal of frustration and uncertainty mixed into the enthusiasm we invite everyone to write with their ideas and needs. The new home division will not be able to answer all the letters but policy decisions on direction can best be made on research into user needs.
Dealers We intend to continue the policy of sales through dealers and Nascom International will not be selling products direct to the public. Stocks we know are depleted and we would ask you to allow us time to restock our dealer network.

## NASCOM PATTERNS

P.A. Forrester

This program generates a random, but highly symmetrical, pattern which gradually builds up, stays a while and is then replaced by a new sequence. Typical examples of the patterns produced are shown in the illustration. They have reflectional symmetry about the diagonals and about the vertical and horizontal axes passing through the centre. The program produces a (nearly) square array of 48 by 48 points using the SET( $x, y$ ) function and so can only be used when the Graphics ROM is available. The patterns produced are quite pleasing in black and white, but would be fabulous if adapted for use with a colour board.

## Logical Progression

The logic flow is as follows. A random number pair $(x, y)$ is generated in the range $(1,1)$ to $(24,24)$, corresponding to the upper left-hand quadrant of the pattern. The program makes sure that $x>y$, so that the point lies in the upper half of the quadrant. The subroutine at line 2000 centres the pattern and reflects the point about the horizontal and vertical axes passing through the centre of the screen. The original values of $x$ and $y$ are interchanged (line 250) to give reflection about the diagonals, and the subroutine called again. The values of $x$ and $y$ are then incremented by $\pm 1$ or 0 ; the program checks that the point is not already set and that it still lies within the starting segment. Each point thus grows as a randomly shaped blob until these conditions fail and then a new random point is started. A more disconnected pattern can be produced by removing line 320 and setting $K$ in line 350 to 75 . The two photographs were actually taken with line 320 removed.

The patterns are generated with $x$ and $y$ values lying between 1 and 48 ; the SET function has $x$ values from 0 to 95 and $y$ from 0 to 47 . The $x$ values are all incremented by 22 to bring the pattern into the centre of the screen before SETting. The unscrolled line 16 in the NASCOM is printed as the top line above lines 1 to 15 , and has to be unscrambled to produce a symmetrical pattern. This is taken care of in the subroutine, which decreases each y value by 4 (you would expect it to be 3

since SET divides each character into 3 vertically as well as 2 horizontally, but $x$ values start at 1 while SET runs from 0 ) but if $y<4$ it is increased by 48 to produce the top line.

$50 \mathrm{~K}=0: \mathrm{CLS}: D X=0: D Y=0$
$100 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(0.5) * 24+1): Y=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(0.1) *$ $24+1)$
120 IF $X<Y$ THEN $Y=25-Y$
$140 \mathrm{DX}=\mathrm{INT}\left(\right.$ RND $(0.3)^{*} 3-1: \mathrm{DY}=\mathrm{INT}\left(\right.$ RND $(0.2)^{*}$ 3-1
$150 X=X+D X: Y=Y+D Y$
160 IF $X<25$ AND $X>0$ AND $Y<25$ AND $Y>0$ AND $Y<=X$ THEN 180
170 GOTO 100
$180 \operatorname{IFPOINT}(X, Y)=0$ THEN 200
190 GOTO 100
200 GOSUB 2000
$250 Z=X: X=Y: Y=Z$
255 REM Interchange $X$ and $Y$
257 REM reflects about diagonals
300 GOSUB 200
$320 Z=X: X=Y: Y=Z$
325 REM Change $X$ and $Y$ back again
$350 K=K+1$ : IF $K<175$ THEN 120
355 REM K determines number of points set
400 FOR $T=1$ TO 5000: NEXT: GOTO 50
405 REM T determines wait before new pattern
1995 REM Subroutine reflects about central axes,
1997 REM centres pattern and puts line 16 at bottom
$2000 A=X+22$ : IF $Y<4$ THEN $B=Y+44$ : GOTO 2200
$2100 B=Y-4$
$2200 \operatorname{SET}(A, B): \operatorname{SET}(70-X, B)$
$2300 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{X}+22: \mathrm{Q}=44-\mathrm{Y}$
2400 SET(P,Q): SET(70-X,Q)
2500 RETURN

## FRUIT MACHINE

John Hiscott

TThis program, written in Triton Level 7 (8K) BASIC, occupies less than 1.5 K RAM. The amount in the jackpot, player's winnings, number of games played and number of wins are all displayed at the appropriate times, and the program will run indefinitely if boredom or bankruptcy do not set in!

## Program Notes

The following notes will assist users of other systems to make necessary adaptations.

The 'VDU' instructions 'memory-map' the screen with the picture of the fruit-machine (lines 60-90), the words 'fruit machine' (lines 100-120) and the symbols (lines 220, 240 and 260) appearing in the machine (arrows as written). Lines 210, 230 and 250 generate random numbers from 1 to 3 and these determine which of the three symbols will be displayed.

The program will run on Triton BASICs 4,5 and 6 with minor amendments as the memory-mapping is compatible. The photographs illustrate the screen displays during the course of the game.

```
10 Q = 0:CLS
15 PRINT "FRUIT MACHINE - GET 3 ARROWS
20 PRINT "POINTING THE SAME WAY TO WIN
22 PRINT *****************************
23 PRINT "ENTER THE NUMBER OF GAMES YOU
    WISH
24 INPUT "TO PLAY AND PRESS RETURN ";P
25 PRINT "THE STAKEIS ONE PENNY FOR EACH
    GAME -
26 PRINT "PLEASE PUT ";P" PENCE IN THE
    JACKPOT
27 T=T+P
28 PRINT *************
30 PRINT "WINNER TAKES THE JACKPOT PLUS
    HIS
31 PRINT "STAKE (ONLY) FOR EACH GAME
    PLAYED
```



```
    ";
```

```
fRUIT MACHINE - GET 3 MRROUS
pointing the same may to win
```



```
ENTER THE MUMBER OF GANES YOU MISW
TO PLAY AND PRESS RETURM
```



Typical screen display generated by the program, the initial display is bottom right.

45 50
55
FOR $M=0$ TO 9
65 VDU $426+\mathrm{M}, 122$
70 VDU $426+\left(M^{*} 64\right), 122$
75 VDU $436+\left(M^{*} 64\right), 122$
80 VDU $1002+\mathrm{M}, 122$
85 VDU $682+$ M, 122
90 NEXT
100 VDU 813,70:VDU 814,82:VDU 815,85:VDU 816,73: VDU 817,84
110 VDU 876,77:VDU 877,65:VDU 878,67:VDU 879,72: VDU 880,73
120 VDU 881,78:VDU 882,69
130 FOR L $=1$ TO 1000:NEXT
200 FOR L=1 TO 25
$210 \quad A=\operatorname{INT}\left(3^{*} \operatorname{RND}(1)+1\right)$
220 VDU 557, A + 122
$230 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{INT}\left(3^{*} \operatorname{RND}(1)+1\right)$
240 VDU 559, B + 122
$250 \mathrm{C}=\operatorname{INT}\left(3^{*} \operatorname{RND}(1)+1\right)$
260 VDU 561, C + 122
270 NEXT
$280 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1$
300 IF A = B GOTO 320
310 IF A $<>$ B GOTO 400
320 IF B $=$ C GOTO 340
330 IF B $<>$ C GOTO 400
340 PRINT "YOU HAVE HIT THE JACKPOT IN "; Q
$350 \quad W=W+1$
360 T = T - J
370 PRINT "PLEASE TAKE";J" PENCE - JACKPOT KEEPS "; $T$
$380 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{T}$
390 FOR L = 1 TO 4000:NEXT :GOTO 10
400 PRINT "END OF GAME "; Q" - YOU LOSE THIS TIME"
410 IF P = O PRINT "END OF PLAY": FOR $L=1$ TO 1000:NEXT : GOTO 10
420 GOTO 40

'MICRON' may sound small - but we all know that it's much larger than an atom!

The un-beatable features of Microtan 65 and Tanex have been brought together to give you Micron, a ready built and tested computer of outstanding value. Fully supported by comprehensive documentation, Micron represents an ideal starting point in personal computing. We've taken a full O.E.M. licence for Microsoft Basic, which means that you'll have the support of the most popular Basic available, (as used on PET, APPLE, TANDY etc.). If you want to expand Micron there's no problem, just move into the system rack and choose from the range of Microtan modules. Read the information, study what the magazines have to say about us and compare what we have to offer with other systems, then we feel sure that you'll be convinced that we've produced an excellent product.

- FULLY BUILT, TESTED AND CASED.
- 6502 BASED MICROCOMPUTER.
- VDU ALPHA NUMERIC DISPLAY.
- 8 K RAM.
- 32 PARALLEL I/O LINES.
- 2 TTL SERIAL I/O LINES.
- 1 SERIAL I/O PORT WITH RS232/20mA LOOP, AND 16 PROGRAMMABLE BAUD RATES.
- 300 / 2400 BAUD FILENAMED CASS. INTERFACE
- DATA BUS BUFFERING.
- MEMORY MAPPING CONTROL.
- 71 KEY ASCII KEYBOARD, INCLUDING NUMERIC KEYPAD.
- POWER SUPPLY INCLUDED.


## TANGERINE


Forehill Works
Forehill Ely Cambs England rel: (0353)3633

# microtan 65 



The Microtan system is rapidly becoming accepted as the ultimate approach to personal computing. Start with Microtan 65, a 6502 based single board computer, and expand to a powerful system in simple and in-expensive stages. The Microtan system is a concept and not an afterthought, this means expansion is easy and very efficient! Unlike many other systems, you'll find it difficult to outgrow Microtan, and you won't be wasting your money on a product that will only last you a few months! When you are ready to expand, Tanex is waiting. The features offered by Tanex are tremendous, and you can start into them for just $£ 49.45$ ! Cassette interface, $16 \mathrm{I} / 0$ lines, two 16 bit counter timers, data bus buffering, memory mapping and a further 1 K of RAM are standard. From thereon expansion is simple, just plug in extra integrated circuits to get yourself 8 K of RAM, a further $16 \mathrm{I} / 0$ lines and two more counter timers a serial I/O line with RS232/20mA loop and full modem control, XBUG - a firmware package containing cassette file handling routines, plus a line-by-line assembler (translator) and dis-assembler, PLUS 10K EXTENDED MICROSOFT BASIC, a suped-up version of the Basic as used by major manufacturers such as Apple, Tandy and Nascom, NO OTHER LOW COST MICROCOMPUTER OFFERS YOU THIS SUPERB PACKAGE. O.K. so you want more memory, try Tanram for size! Upto 40 K bytes on one board starting for as little as $£ 50.60$. RAM freaks will be pleased to hear that our system mother board offers page memory logic which will support 277 K Bytes, satisfied? To house these beautiful modules you can choose between our mini-rack (as used on Micron), which accepts Microtan and Tanex, or our system rack pictured above. The system rack will support 12 modules. What are these extra modules? Well for starters there's a couple of $1 / 0$ modules, parallel and serial offering upto $128 \mathrm{I} / 0$ lines organised as 168 bit ports and 8 serial $1 / 0$ ports respectively. Shortly we'll be introducing high definition ( $256 \times 256$ ) colour graphics, A to 0 and $D$ to A modules. IEEE 488 Bus interface, a PROM programmer, disc controller and TANOOS - a 6502 CPM system. So there's plenty to keep you busy. Send for more details, and find out how you can get started for just E79.35!

ALL PRICES QUOTED INCLUDE V.A.T.

## AIM 65, KIM 1, SIM 1 USERS- READ ON!

We have produced a T.V. interface module which simply connects to the expansion socket of your computer and produces a display of 16 rows by 40 characters! Of even more interest will be our Buffer module, which allows you to expand into our system rack, giving you access to the full range of Microtan modules.

Please underline the information required.
AIM T.V. INTERFACE. MICROTAN SYSTEM.
NAME:

ADDRESS:

## Pre-packaged routines are rapidly becoming a popular item for small systems, we look at a new arrival.

Bolt-on extras for the PET abound in the market place. The problem is to separate the genuinely beneficial from the ordinary. One of the most successful products for the PET has been the Programmer's Toolkit from Petsoft which we reviewed in October'79. This gives a number of very useful utility type commands, Auto line numbering and Renumbering, to name but two of the ten time-saving and de-bugging functions. Now you can go one stage further with the introduction by Supersoft of the Superchip. Available for both Old and New ROM PETs and completely compatible with the existing Toolkit, Superchip offers yet further power to your digits.

## What You Get

Superchip comes complete with a very comprehensive set of operating notes, in the form of a 32 page manual, which leaves little or nothing to the imagination. Once in operation most of the functions may be called directly from the keyboard and/or from BASIC using SYS and POKE commands, See Tables 1 and 2 for the command set.

## Installation

The Superchip is literally that, a chip. With New ROM machines it plugs directly into the socket adjacent to the PET ROMs, next to Toolkit if you have it fitted (who doesn't?). If you have an Old ROM PET then an expansion board is available with sockets for both Toolkit and Superchip. This plugs into the memory expansion port on the right hand side of your PET. Power for this is taken from the second cassette port.

Installation in both cases is very quick and simple but must be performed with the machine disconnected from the mains.

## Operation

All the keyboard functions are generated by holding d , the RUN/STOP key and then pressing another key. The opcating instructions refer to the RUN/STOP key as the CON. TROL key, a convention which we will follow in this article. With the Superchip in operation you can stop programs with the "(". left bracket, key.

Calling the Superchip to action can be done with one of three SYS commands. These are:

SYS 38039 Turns on all functions.
SYS 37449 Turns on keyboard functions only.
SYS 38015 Turns on RETRACE function only.
If you have a Toolkit you have a further three commands that enable this as well. If you wish to use any of the SYS accessible commands from BASIC the Superchip does not have to be turned on.

Keyboard functions operate through the interrupt and for Old ROM machines these must be disabled before using the cassette I/O. To disable one merely presses CONTROL RVS. If you don't do this you will wait a very long time when LOADing or SAVEing as only the tape motor is running. It's all too easy to forget to disable the Superchip until you get used to it, panic


Superchip sharing its PCB with Toolkit, a formidable partnership.
sets in quickly when you think that you have lost your latest precious program! Fear not. Stop the tape, press ' $($ ', rewind, disable the interrupt and then proceed as though you had never made the mistake in the first place.

If you are using Commodore disc drives with the Superchip you must load DOS SUPPORT before turning the Superchip on. Superchip will not work with CompuThink drives, for which a special disc version is available.

## What You Can Do

Having initialised the Superchip, flex your digits and away you go. Space in this article is too limited for a complete breakdown of all the functions in depth but let us look briefly at the options.

All the PET keys except HOME will automatically start repeating at a rate of twelve per second if held down. Both the initial delay before repeating starts and the rate at which they repeat may be altered as desired. If you wish, repeating may be limited to only cursor movement, insert/delete and SPACE keys. The repeat function also applies to special functions generated by the Superchip.

The screen handling functions may be called by first initialising the Superchip by keying CONTROL SHIFT and/or the individual function key or directly via a BASIC SYS command. Two erase functions allow either clearing of a program line up to, but not including, the cursor position or clearing from the cursor position to the end of the line. Using the delete function one can remove a cursor 'tagged' line completely, the listing moves up one line on the screen as well. Conversely, the insert function opens up the listing by a line.

One can choose from three scrolling functions to give either scroll up or down or with up to nine lines static and the rest scrolled. As added extras one can swop lower case and graphics by a single key rather than POKEing and one can escape, allowing cursor movement rather than characters to be inserted in quotes, or vice versa.

In common with many other systems you can now have single key programming of many of the common BASIC functions, they even generate the opening bracket where applicable.

## System Debugging

The following functions may only be called from SYS and are not keyboard accessed. Shrink removes all REM
statements and redundant spaces from a program (I wish people wouldn't use it when they send us programs) which makes the program use less memory and speeds the execution. Reverse allows any rectangular portion of the screen to be reversed and Movit allows you to move chunks of memory around, mainly used in machine code but it could be applied to the display memory area, I suppose.

Just as in the original Toolkit there are number of debugging commands, Retrace and Hold. Having initialised Retrace a record is kept of every program line executed and the last ten are displayed on command. The Hold function halts all PET functions until the RETURN key is pressed. This enables program listings and execution to be paused and resumed.

Finally, yes really!, there are two features under the heading of 'Advanced Techniques'. The first of these allows
for ten user defined keys ( 0 to 9 ) which can be used to pass control to a machine language routine. The second feature is that pressing CONTROL HOME causes a user defined message to be displayed. Up to 170 characters may be stored.

## Conclusions

On receiving Superchip the depth of control and user convenience offered were found most impressive, but was it worth paying out hard cash for it? All that one can say after much hard use is 'Yes'. Like the Toolkit it offers a further dimension to using the PET and you quickly wonder just how you did cope without it. It's rather like frozen food, you can manage without it but the convenience of having it around grows on you and becomes a way of life.

| Function |  | Keyboard [] = shifted | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ERASE BEGIN <br> ERASE END <br> DELETE LINE <br> INSERT LINE <br> SCROLL UP <br> SCROLL DOWN <br> SCROLL WINDOW <br> GRAPHICS TOGCLE <br> ESCAPE <br> RETRACE <br> HOLD <br> STOP <br> DISPLAY MESSAGE <br> USER-DEFINED FUNCTIONS |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CTL- [B] } \\ & \text { CTLL [E] } \\ & \text { CTL-DEL } \\ & \text { CTL-INST } \\ & \text { CLL-DOWN } \\ & \text { CTL-UP } \\ & \text { CTL-0 to } 9 \\ & \text { CTL - [G] } \\ & \text { CTLL-QUOTE } \\ & \text { CTLL [T] } \\ & \text { CTL-RETURN } \\ & ( \\ & \text { CTL-HOME } \\ & \text { CTL-0 to } 9 \end{aligned}$ | Erases line up to cursor Erase from and including cursor <br> Cursor does not move Cursor does not move <br> RETURN to resume <br> Message stored at 655-825 If used |
|  | INPUT INPUT\# INT( LEFT\$( MID\$( NEXT OPEN |  |  |

Table 1. Functions called direct from keyboard.
Table 2. Functions called from BASIC SYS commands.

| Function | BASIC | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ERASE BEGIN | SYS 37561 |  |
| ERASE END | SYS 37284 | Erases line up to cursor |
| DELETE LINE | SYS 37839 | Erase from and including cursor |
| INSERT LINE | SYS 37773 |  |
| SCROLL UP | SYS 37910 | Cursor does not move |
| SCROLL DOWN | SYS 37717 | Cursor does not move |
| SCROLL WINDOW | SYS 38130 | PEEK(982)= lines protected |
| DISPLAY MESSACE | SYS 38074 | Message stored at 655-825 |
| SHRINK | SYS 38500 | Direct mode only |
| REVERSE | SYS 38695 | Parameters at 192-195 (lost) |
|  | SYS 38734 | Parameters at 968-971 (retained) |
| SYS 38746 | Parameters at 972-975 (retained) |  |
| MOVIT | SYS 37571 | Parameters at 177-182 (lost) |
|  | SYS 38758 |  |

## YOUR SOUNDEST CONNECTION IN THE WORLD OF COMPONENTS AND COMPUTERS



[^2]VISA

[^3]
# NEW SHOP \& SHOWROOM NOW OPEN <br> Telephone 01-883 3705/01-883 2289 

| UK101 SOUND |
| :--- |
| Sound Generator and combined |
| parallel in out port kit containing |
| P.C.B. AY-3-8910, 6820 PIA. Fully |
| documented and demo tape. $£ 29.95$ |
| AY-3-8910 $£ 8.50$ |


\section*{| UK101 SOFTWARE |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | $£$ |
| Space Invaders | 6.50 |
| Real Time Clock | 5.00 |
| Chequers | 3.00 |
| Othello | 4.00 |
| Game Pack I | 5.00 |
| Garne Pack II | 5.00 |
| Game Pack III | 5.00 |
| Screen Montor | 4.00 |
| Assembler Editor | 14.90 |
| 10xC12 Blank Tapes | 4.00 |
|  |  |}


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D.RAMS } \\ & \text { 4027 } \\ & 4050 \text { (350NS) } \\ & 4060 \text { (300NS) } \\ & 4116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ p \\ 2.75 \\ 2.35 \\ 2.39 \\ 3.95 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| S.RAMS |  |
| 2102 A | 1.30 |
| 2102A2 | 1.69 2.75 |
| 2114/4045 | 2.75 |
| 4035 | 1.07 |
| 4044.5257 | 6.93 |
| 6810 | 3.50 |
| BULK PURCHASE |  |
| 8×2114 | 1800 |
| $8 \times 4116$ | 27.50 |
| $16 \times 2114$ | 3400 |



## SUPPORT CHIPS

## 280 CTC

Z80A CTC
280 PIO
Z80A P1O
6520
6522
6532
6821
6850
852
812
8212
216
8228
8251
8253
8255
TMS9901
TMS9904(74LS362)



SEND S.A.E. FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST OR PHONE 01-883-3705

Are you interested in writing for our magazine? Or, to put it another way, are you interested in writing for your own magazine? Computing Today is always on the look-out for interesting articles, innovative programs and useful projects and we are sure there are many readers who have the capability to pass on their hard won knowledge to others. Not only will this make the magazine a better one, it will also put some money in your pocket to further finance your computing.

## Featuring You

The main bulk of the magazine is usually taken up with feature articles reviews, projects and general topics. Each of these articles attempts to convey the necessary information as clearly and concisely as possible but at the same time remain easily readable. Articles of this nature can be thought of as similar to a school "essay" in that they must have a beginning, a middle and an end. Diagrams and photographs are an enormous help to any article, the old adage of a picture being worth a thousand words holds very true in this case.

If you are a regular reader of the magazine you will know the 'style' in which we write. Generally each section of the article that deals with a new topic is given its own heading and, whilst not essential, they do help to increase the readability of the final text. We prefer all copy to be typewritten on one side only of a page, using double line spacing and with large margins on each side of the text. However, this does not rule out the submission of handwritten material provided it is clearly legible and set out in a similar way.

All associated diagrams and photographs should be clearly labelled both as to their intended use and as to where they relate in the text. Circuit diagrams should follow the standard style of component designation and layout that is used throughout Computing Today. All components used in a given circuit must also be listed in a single table or Parts List to avoid any possibility of confusion.

## Programming For All

In general the format for computer programs follows that of articles. We cannot accept any program that is not accompanied by a full listing, and TAPES ARE TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE. Whilst it is desirable to have a printed listing, it is not at all reasonable to expect everyone to have access to a printer so typewritten or even good handwritten copy will be considered.

Remember to include sufficient detail to enable people who don't own an identical piece of hardware to be able to follow your program. The inclusion as is a description of any sections that may be unique to your machine. All graphics characters must be detailed with their associated codes and cursor controls should be presented in the CT standard format. The use of printers which give graphical output is acceptable provided all the graphics are fully explained. It is often worth including a photograph or drawing of the display produced or an actual sample run if possible.

Remember that the frustration you feel when you can't run a program, due to lack of documentation, will be felt by everyone else if YOU send in a program in that same state!

## Soft Spots?

The Softspot features are really programming ideas that are submitted by readers. Because of this they do tend to be for specific systems. They must be submitted in the same format as other programs, ie. printed or typewritten but will probably contain less general detail and more specific machine instruction. The more detailed a program submitted for a Softspot the more chance of it being considered as a feature in its own right!

## Paying For It

It takes up to four working weeks for any submitted material to get through the system. At the end of this period a decision is made as to whether it is acceptable or not and, if it is, a letter will be sent informing you of its acceptance and the rate offered. If it is found unsuitable we will return the program or article at this stage.

It for any reason you feel the sum we are offering you is not in line with the amount you anticipated then you should discuss this with the Editor. (This is very unlikely as we pay some of the highest rates in the field.) All payments are made upon publication, that is you will receive your cheque in the same month as the magazine appears on the streets.

## The Right To Copy

Once it has been published, copyright to the material passes to us. Under very special circumstances this copyright may be retained by the author but this must be negotiated at the submission stage. Because we own the copyright it is a breach of publishing law to reproduce the material anywhere else without the express written consent of the Editor. Under no circurnstances may a program be re-published for profit:-the penalties are high.

## Benefit To All

Writing for a magazine like CT not only gives you the pleasure of knowing that some 50,000 people read what you have written, but also goes some way to paying for that new piece of equipment you have your eyes on

SOFTSPOTS
Calendar Calculator
KIM Clock
Missile Shoot
Safebreak Game
Scampscope
REM for Trekkies
Reaction Tester
Triton Strings
Gas Meter
Language Tutor
TI59 Routines
Pontoon
Pinball
Variable Saver
24 Hour Clock
Number Game
Mk 14 Ambush
Triton Cassette Check
INTAB Mod
Space Ship
Stop Watch
SC/MP Dice
Nasforte
Black Box
Text Edit
Opcode Display
Household Management
Printer Routine
NASCOM Trace
Ski Run
Decimal Point
Route Search
Photographers Aid
Towers of Brahama
Pea Game
BASIC Life
Acorn Clock
TRS-80 Utility
Touch Typing Tutor
PET Editor
Mousetrap
Tightrope Walk
NASCOM Patterns
Fruit Machine
Auto Writer
PET Menu

## AMES SOFTWARE

Labyrinth
Maritime Strike
Pontoon
Outtie Invasion
Invaders
Moonbase Alert
Stock Market
Shop Steward
Another Brick In The Wall
Kirk Vs The Cursor
Battle Of Britain
Kingdoms
Ski Run
Othello
Fox \& Hounds
Space War
Snap

| Jan | p32 | BASIC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb | p23 | 6502 Code |
|  | p36 | SC/MP Code |
| " | p36 | BASIC |
| " | p36 | SC/MP Code |
| " | p37 | BASIC |
| " | p61 | PET BASIC |
| Mar | p41 | 8080 Code/BASIC |
|  | p48 | BASIC |
| " | p71 | BASIC |
| Apr | p35 | TI59 |
|  | p38 | BASIC |
| " | p39 | PET BASIC |
| " | p40 | TRS BASIC |
| " | p40 | Z80 Code |
| " | p41 | Triton L5 BASIC |
| " | p42 | SC/MP Code |
| " | p43 | 8080 Code |
| " | p43 | Z80 Code |
| " | p43 | PET BASIC |
| " | p44 | Z80 Code |
| " | p45 | SC/MP Code |
| " | p46 | Z80 Code |
| " | p47 | Ohio BASIC |
| " | p49 | Z80 Code |
| " | p49 | 6502 Code |
| Jul | p32 | Triton L7 BASIC |
|  | p39 | Z80 Code |
| " | p63 | Z80 Code |
| " | p64 | UK101 BASIC |
| " | p65 | BASIC |
| Aug | p15 | BASIC |
|  | p16 | BASIC |
| " | p20 | BASIC |
| " | p27 | RML BASIC |
| " | p34 | UK101 BASIC |
| " | p35 | 6502 Code |
| Sep | p16 | TRS BASIC |
| , | p52 | Ohio BASIC |
| Nov | p20 | PET BASIC |
|  | p21 | TRS BASIC |
| Dec | p13 | SC/MP Code |
|  | p38 | NASCOM BASIC |
| " | p39 | Triton L7 BASIC |
| " | p74 | PET BASIC |
| " | p75 | PET BASIC |

Life Gun Space Invasion Cells \& Serpents BASIC Stockmarket

| " | p60 | 6502 Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nov | p34 | 6502 Code |
| Dec | p24 | CCSOFT Level C |
| $\prime \prime$ | p32 | RML BASIC |

## APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE

| Projector Controller | Jan | p26 | Z80 Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Logic Emulator | Feb | p16 | Z80 Code |
| From NY to LA | $\prime \prime$ | p38 | BASIC |
| Home Finance | Mar | p51 | PET BASIC |
| NAS Read | $\prime \prime$ | p62 | Z80 Code |
| Motoring Finance | May | p32 | PET BASIC |
| Mailing List | Jul | p12 | TRS BASIC |
| Micro Examination | $\prime \prime$ | p54 | PET BASIC |
| Multipurpose Records | Aug p29 | PET BASIC |  |
| PET Diary | $\prime \prime$ | p40 | PET BASIC |
| Tape File Handler | Sep | p21 | RML BASIC |
| Alphasort | Oct p26 | BASIC |  |
| Copy Utility | O18 | Z80 Code |  |
| TRS User Keys | Nov | p39 | Z80 Code |
| Results Plotter |  |  | ITT BASIC |

From NY to LA Home Finance NAS Read Motoring Finance
Mailing List
Micro $x$ xamination
PET Diary
Tape File Handler
Alphasort

RS User Keys
Results Plotter

## What we did and where we dic

## CT

## CONSTRUCTIONALPROJECTS

Multipurpose Power Supply Jan p56
Simple A to D Converter Feb p52
Modem Mar p57
Mk14 Cassette May p62
UART Jul p67
Analogue Converter Nov p23

## HARDLINES

Quick Keyboard Jan p69
Keyboard Minimod Aug p18
Mk 14 Upgrade Sep p45

## COMPUTER REVIEWS

NASCOM 2 Feb p28


## EX 80 it revealed in our usual style.

| TI TM990/189 | $\prime \prime$ | p62 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Adam | Mar | p17 |
| ITT 2020 | $\prime \prime$ | p42 |
| HP 85 Pt 1 | Apr | p31 |
| Triton Revisited | May p12 |  |
| ZX80 | Jun | p22 |
| Microtan 65 | $\prime \prime$ | p28 |
| Explorer 85 | $\prime \prime$ | p34 |
| Samson | $\prime \prime$ | p39 |
| Zenith Z89 | $\prime \prime$ | p44 |
| HP 85 Pt 2 | Jul | p50 |
| Compucolor Revisited | Aug | p12 |
| Newbear 79-09 | Sep | p41 |
| Newbury New Brain | $\prime \prime$ | p58 |
| Sharp PC 1211 | Oct | p12 |
| MICRON | $" \prime$ | p22 |
| Superbrain |  |  |

SOFTWARE REVIEWS

| T4 Monitor | Feb p24 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Superchip | Dec p42 |

HARDWARE REVIEWS
PET Communicator
Micrographics
Feb p54
Aug p56

## FEATURES

| SC/MP Addressing | Jan | p31 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Club Survey | $\prime \prime$ | p75 |
| Micro Update | Feb | p20 |
| Flowchart Art | $\prime \prime$ | p50 |
| Trailing | $\prime \prime$ | p58 |
| Bits Of PET | Apr | p22 |
| Library Building | $\prime \prime$ | p26 |
| Pico BASIC | $\prime \prime$ | p55 |
| Language Survey | May 72 |  |
| Comput-a-Pattern | May | p10 |
| Hex Routines | Jul | p30 |
| Systematic Programming | Aug | p23 |


| CONLAN | $" \prime$ | p47 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| The Floppy Disc | $" \prime$ | p51 |
| Computer Graphics | $"$ | p63 |
| Pascal-False Idol | Sep | p13 |
| Dialects | Oct | p19 |
| Benchmarking | Oct | p49 |
| Graphic Details | Nov | p40 |
| RAM For Free | " | p52 |
| ZX80 xtra | Dec | p15 |
| Index 80 | $"$ | p46 |
| Double Density PET | $" \prime$ | p59 |
| Book Preview | $"$ | p62 |

SERIALISED ARTICLES
Beginning BASIC Jan p36

| MPUs By Experiment | Jan p50 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Feb p68 |
|  | Mar p12 |
|  | Apr p62 |
|  | May p68 |
|  | Jun p59 |


| Problem Page | Jan p10 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Feb p12 |
| Mar p22 |  |
| Apr p52 |  |
|  | May p18 |
|  | Jun p56 |
|  | Jul p70 |
| Aug p58 |  |
| Sep p62 |  |
| Oct p42 |  |
| Nov p56 |  |
| Dec p20 |  |


| Microlink | Feb p43 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Mar p66 |
|  | May p38 |
|  | Jul p47 |
|  | Aug p36 |
|  | Sep p48 |
|  | Oct p54 |
|  | Dec p68 |
|  |  |
|  | Apr p14 |
| Machine Code | May p26 |
| Programming | Jun p17 |
|  | Jul p34 |
|  | Aug p44 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Nov p13 |
|  | Interactive Graphics |
|  | Dec p52 |

## BUYERS GUIDE

| Systems | Aug p66 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Printers | Nov p64 |
|  | Sep p66 |
| VDUs | Dec p87 |
|  | Oct p65 |

## Write better programs for your pet using

 THE PET SUBROUTINEContaining a collection of over 60 useful subroutines, some in machine code, for readers to incorporate into their own programs.
Input/output routines incorporating error checking and validation - high density graphs and barplots - date input and validation - high speed machine code array sort ( 100 element array of any variable name sorted in a few seconds) - search routines - linked lists - utility programs - check digits double density graphics - random access files - large sequential file sort - disk file access by machine code - program chaining and menus - disk file utilities and displays - plus many others.
Price book only $£ 10.00$ or
Book plus $\mathbf{3 0 4 0}$ format diskette of all subroutines $£ 20.00$
THE PET REVEALED

Best selling reference book for the PET. Price $£ 10.00$ COMPUTABITS LTD,

## PRINTOUT

## Dear Sir,

I have read in the national press (Guardian) that a $£ 1$ surcharge is to be imposed by the government upon blank cassette tapes, for the benefit of the British phonographic industry in order to recompense them for record piracy

Will those of your readers who feel as I do, that such a charge is an unwarrantable imposition upon users such as computer hobbyists, please write to their local MPs to that effect at the Palace of Westminster, SW1

Yours sincerely.
J R Handford
31 Greenway Road,
Cosport,
Hampshire
PO12 4RC

## Dear Sir,

I was pleased to see my "Snap" program in the October edition of "Computing Today", there are however several printing errors in the listing, they are:-
Line 110 $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}-1: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1$ (Second P has been printed as $B$ )
Line 210 SET ( $X, Y$ ): SET $(X+61, Y)$ (Colon missing) Line 270 PRINT@ 266, "YOU",PRINT @ 296, "ME"; (First address is printed 226)

Square brackets have been placed around the CLS statements, and these are not available on the TRS 80 . An inexperienced person might type in the parentheses which will result in the dreaded Syntax Error

I hope that this information will be useful
Yours faithfully.
I.H. Bamber

## 97 Cooper St.

Doncaster.
South Yorkshire
DN4 5DE

## Dear Editor,

I have just come across an essay by Frederick Pohl, the well known science fiction writer, which contains a quick and simple method of decimal to binary conversion. Apparently it is related to the manipulation which Russian peasants who do not know the multiplication table use to do multiplication, which itself is rather wonderous, but I digress

The method consists of repeatedly halving the decimal number, ignoring any fractions arising, and scoring one point for an odd result and zero for an even one, until nothing remains, thusly:-
$\begin{array}{rr}274 & 0 \\ 137 & 1 \\ 68 & 0 \\ 34 & 0 \\ 17 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1\end{array}$
Reading the score column from the bottom gives the binary for the number you first thought of (274). I now await a simple method of hexadecimal calculation not requiring sixteen fingers

Yours,
lolo Davidson
Littlefield.
Hawling,
Cloucestershire
CL54 5SZ

Dear Sir
There has been something of a proliferation of machine code articles in the press recently. but I consider the approach to be wrong.

Most people want to use machine code as a speedy alternative for BASIC, so would it not be possible to provide guide lines for a 'human compiler for, say, the Z80 and 6502? I visualise a series of routines which emulate the simpler
BASIC statements. A simple example would be:For $\boldsymbol{\alpha}=\boldsymbol{\beta}$ to (Hex)

Next $\alpha$
in Z80 Assembler
Reg $B=$ loop counter
Address
$\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}+1 \quad$ LD B,B
$\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{N}+1+\mathrm{x}$ DJNZ x (in two's complement)
I don't think I have the expertise to tackle many of the statements, so I pass the buck to you

Yours faithfully,
Jeremy Ruston
4 Horton Place,
London W8 4LX

Dear Sir,
A letter for ACORN ATOM users. Having written several programs which needed more specific address information than was supplied in the manual, I have found myself dipping into the BASIC interpreter and rooting out some of the addresses ACORN don't tell you. As other readers may have use for these addresses, I have listed them below
CE86 - "RUN" Address. If used as the execution address with SAVE, auto-run BASIC programs may be created.
C2F2 - Address used by CE86 will run a program whose start address is in 05 and 06 (High byte in 06-Low in 05).
05,06 - Address of character currently being processed (as far as I've been able to ascertain) OD.OE - "TOP" Address (High in OE-Low in OD). DE,DF - Cursor address (High in DF-Low in DE) Here credit is due to Dino Dini who discovered this address

I hope these are of use to ATOM users.
Yours sincerely,
T. Mabbs.

47 Hartford Rd.
Bexley,
Kent

Dear Sir, *
I noted with interest your article on computeraided art works. This is a field in which I am personally very involved, as I have just finished a three year Fine Arts course at Trent Poly, two years of which was completely devoted to computer-aided graphic work. The system I used was a PDP $11 / 40$ with a Calcomp 70 cm plotter, and the language was GINO-F, a FORTRAN based graphic language. The programs are of my own design, and aimed to create shaded areas and illusory effects of depth using 'moire' techniques. The whole thing is interactive and though I have not used the usual 'micro' type machines, I see no reason why my work could not translate, with a graphics digitiser and a plotter/screen arrangement. There are very few 'artists' as such interested in this area of expression, probably because it is felt among the tutors and critics that it is all done by just pushing a button!! Not exactly true!

I feel that computers and art is still very much in its infancy, the field in which applications have been most used is, of course, special effects for TV and sci-fi films, including animation techniques, an area in which I would like to be interested, but it seems to be a sort of closed shop, where only computer-sci-fi addicts can get in!! The 'Star Wars' type effects seems to rule supreme, and unfortunately very little real imagination ever gets a chance.

The curved-line drawing shows some interactively-forced curve fitting anomalies, in that I can force the program into producing those rogue lines, but sometimes I cannot predict the results, so these are not only unique, but sometimes I cannot remember how the irregularities were produced in the first place! It is this conceptual area of my own work which I find intriguing. The straight line drawing is one from a set of depth and illusion drawings, from my earlier experiments.

Yours,
Cordon S. Clyre
Flat $D$,
42 Forest Road
Nottingham
NG7 4EQ
(*Edited due to lack of space)


## 解 <br> 

NOW OPEN
MONDAY-SATURDAY $9.30-5.30$

## * RAM AND EPROM STAR OFFERS $\star$

## 2716 Single 5 v rail EPROMS

2716 Three rail EPROMS
£10.25
2708 EPROMS
f 8.50
$411616 \mathrm{k} \times 1200 \mathrm{n}$ S RAMS 8 for

## TELETYPE ASR33 <br> I/O TERMINALS

## (2)

£235
Fully fledged industry standard ASR33 dara ter minat. Many features including: ASCli keyboard nS232 sellal stertace, 110 baud, 8 bu paper tape ridiculously cheap and relable data storage Oplied in good condition and in wion fand 12.50 . VAF

## THE CHIPS ARE DOWN

MOSTEK, INTEL, NEC, MOTOROLA IC. PAICES SLASHED!

## Ang equipment enables us to ofter the foilowing chips at nevet and we mean never to be repeated prites <br>      850 ns Rams 8 lor $\mathbf{6 5 . 2 5 :} 170$. $256 \times 4$ Static Ram 450 ns $\mathrm{f4.95}$. <br> And Ramember All Chip Prices Include Y.A.T. <br> All above I Cs are brand new of temoved from new unused socketed PCB s. Eproms swpplied washed <br> MAKE YOJR COMPUTER TAMKI! VIA OUR EX-GPO MODEM UNITS

## Well not exactly talk, but communicate over a standatd dial up $\mathrm{G} P$ line with any other modem The modem unt 2 A is housed in an anractive fibre glass tase measuring only t5 $w+13 \mathrm{~d} \times 5 \mathrm{~h}$ insite atractive fibre glass case measuring onfy t5 w $413 \mathrm{~d} \times 5 \mathrm{~h}$, inside are the electronics and mains power supaly which enable serid are the electronics and mains power supply which enable serial dupler data communication berween terminalicomputer etc at dupter data communication between terminalicomputer etc. at any speed up to and in excess of 250 baut 300 at a pushi Made to the most stringent, exacting specification for the G.P.O. These units teature Modular plug in P.C.B. s. internal test poonts, Slandard tone tended answer AS 232 'V24 intertace on standard 25 way $0^{\circ}$ sacket diags at a traction of the <br> original tost at only <br> f55.00 <br> NOTE: Units believed working, but untested. ungua mission mava be reoured tor connection to G.P. 0 . ines. <br> SEMICONDUCTOR 'GRAB BAGS' <br> Ambzing value mixed semiconductors. include

 trat sustors, digital, linear I.C. .s. triacs drodes, bndge recs. with manufacturers markings, fully quaranteed spec. with manufacturers markings, fully quaranteed$50+$ BAG $£ 2.95100+$ BAGS $\mathbf{5} 5.15$

## MDFFINFANS

Keep your equipment Cool and Reliabie with pur tested er equiprrent Wwo yollages 110 V.A.C. $\mathbf{E 5} .05$-pp 90 pR 240y A.C. E6. $15-p p$ 90 p DIMENSIONS $4 \mathrm{I} \times 4 \mathrm{x}$

## ELECTRONIC <br> COMPONENTS

\& EQUIPMENT


DISCOUN which enables us to bring you the best possible bargains, we have thousands of I. C.'s. Transistors Relavs, Cap's. P. C. B's, Sub-assemblies, Switches, don thave sufticient stocks of any one item to include "BARGAIN PARCEL OF A LIFETIME into the BARGAN PARCEL OF ALIETIME Guaranteed to be worth at least 3 tumes what you pay plus we always include something from our ads for unbeatable value!! Sold by weıght
$2.5 \mathrm{kks} £ 4.75+\mathrm{pp} \mathrm{f} 1.25 \quad$ 5kls $£ 6.75+\mathrm{pp} £ 1.80$ $10 \mathrm{kls} £ 11.75+$ pp $£ 2.25 \quad$ 20kls $£ 19.99+$ pp $£ 4.75$

## ICL TERMIPRINTER <br> SCOOP PURCHASE $9^{\prime \prime}$ VIDEO MONITORS

 300 BAUD TERMINALStranstormers, power supplies, scopes, sig. gen's, motors, pe equipment, I.C.'s, tools, componens, transistors, microswiches, V , $\begin{aligned} & \text { diction of our vast range, is } \\ & \text { ather stock lines. Just a mere }\end{aligned}$ other stock lines. 100 's of bargains for callers.
displayed below:
$£ 28.50$
£325
Made under licence from the world famous GE Co, The TL Termigninter is a small altractive unh with space avanable Briet spec as follows: RS232 300 . 130 cDs . upper and lower case correspond. ence type face, standard paper, almost silent tu ning. form feed, electronic tab settings, suited for
word processer applications phus many more features Supplied in good condition and in work
ing order. Limited quantity.


Made by the famous MOTDROLA CO. The 9 video monitor type XM226 16 is a self contained unit featuring a quoted bandwidth of $10 \mathrm{H}_{8}$ to 10 MH z with atoo lines resolution at the screen centre. The printed citcult board and power transistors are both plug in for ease of serwicing aechon of any 750 composily composite video signal and $12 \mathrm{v} 0 . \mathrm{C}$. you have a professional monitat to do aty MPU'CCTV syslem proud!
Supalied BRANO NEW complete with
curcuits \& manual al only
[57.50 Specialist caffiage and insurance $£ 7.50+V A T$.

## EX STOCK

## SOFTY

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM, INVALUABLE TOOL FOR DESIGNERS HOBBYISTS ETC Enables "open heart surgery" on 2708,2716 , etc, Blows Copies, Reads EPROMS or emulates EPROM/ROM IN SITU whilst displaying con tents off ROM/RAM on a domestic TV receiver. A host of other features
Write or phone for more details
£115 + VAT \& CARR
PSUE20 +VAT
You'll never regret buying a
SOFTY! SOFTY

## LED DIGITAL ALARM CLOCK MODULE

* 12 HOUR * $50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ * LARGE DISPLAY * 100 's OF USES The same module, NATIONAL MA1012, used in most alarm clock radios on the market today, the only difference is our
price! GIANT $\frac{1}{2}$ LED characters give extremely clear viewing and readability.
 All electronics are self-contained on a P.C.B. measuring only $3 \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ ", By addition of a few switches and $5 / 16$ volts A C you have mult function alarm clock at a mere fraction of cost. Dozens of functions include snooze timer, am-pm, alarm set, power fail indicators, flashing seconds cursor, modulated alarm output, dimmer control, etc, etc. Supplied brand new with full data at onty $\mathrm{C5} 25$


## dISPLAY IC. AND DRANSISTOR BARGAINS

 NEVER CHEAPER well known manufacturers and fully guatanteed No tall outs Comprehensisive data on $1 . \mathrm{C}$ : $15 p$ per type.2 N 4351 N crannel MOS ME
2 N 4351 N crannel MOS FE
2N4352
2N4352 P Channel MOS
HIGH VOLTAGENPN POWER SWITCHING ransistors BVcbo 600 V BVceo 500 v BVebo 15 v 1 c 5 amps $P_{\mathrm{C}} 125$ watts HFE 60 ideal invertors etc TOS 11 60 each BF258NPN 250v@200ma 45peach
3 fut BSB01
25 mp 100 v bradge rec

## iN4998 4 amp loov PC : mount dodes

long leads 14 p each 10 for ! 110
M309K
AGFACIO computer gradecassertes com detewithibrarycases 68 peach. 10 tort 5 . in4004 SO4 1 amp 400 v diodes 7 D each 18 for $£ 1$
power darlimgton scoop :
MHIOOO NPN 501 y 90 w B anos To3 95p part

M. 4030 NPN 60.

2N3001 30x 350 ma TC18 22D eath 6 for 2100
2WSO6 160 r 806 mad 901827 peach 4 tor fl 100
 C10601400. 5 amps 10202550 each 10 for t5 00
TRIACS C.E. 17 amg 600y T0220AB 95 eeach 10 tor 5875 A.E.I 10 amg 400w ready mounted on 2
heatsink $f 100$ each 4 for 0375

IOW PROFHE IC SOCKETS 8011 tho each 12 lot 1100
$14011_{1}$ peach 8 for $(100)$ 16016 Gold Plated mill grade
$4)^{0} 01 L 600$ each 2 for 5100
NOOSS ATHER GOODIES

105550 each to tor 5500
 LM3son 51605
parh 8 lor 6500
CA3028B ac 120 MHZ ditlerential castode ambl
CA3011 20 MHZ wideband ame TO99 case 5 50 earh / Ior fl 10
TMSNTM DUAL MOS 178 bit static shite reg UC
NE555 27p pach. 10 lor 22.50

LM384 5 Watt audio I C 5 it 50 each 10 lor [ 1100


## BRAND NEW

8" FLOPPY DISK DRIVES
SHUGART SA800 $£ 225.00+$ carr + VAT SHUGART SA801 $\mathbf{f 2 4 5 . 0 0}+$ carr + VAT
$5 v$ D.C. POWER SUPPLIES Following the recent "SELL OUT" demand for our 5v 3 amp P.S.U. we have managed to secure a large quan fity of ex-computer systems P.S.U.'s with the tollowing spec: 240 or 110 v A.C. input. Outputs of $5 \mathrm{v} @ 3-4$
amps. $7.2 \mathrm{v} @ 3$ amps and $6.5 \mathrm{v} @ 1$ amp. The 5 v and 7.2 v outputs are fully regulated and adjustable with varable current limiting on the 5v supply. Unit is self
contained on a P.C.B. measuring only $12 \times 5 \times 3$. contained on a P.C.B. measuring only 1 the 7.2 w output is ideal for feeding "on board" regu amp Lam323K regulator to give an ptfective $5 v @ 7$ amp supply
tonly $£ 10.95+£ 1.75 p p$

## KEYBOARDS

$\star$ LOW PRICE CHASSIS $\star$


A special buil purchase enables us to ofter the above revoloate at lowest evet price 49 coded keys encoded into a direct THL companbie 7 bit output. Features such as delaved strobe. 5 voit $O C$ single tal WPU consind rollovel jprotection make this an aosolute mus for onnectoc at a secondhano
nio nime ta ta
$£ 20^{000}$ - Ppef. 160
SUPER CASED VERSION Same as above spect but housed in atractive iwo tone mouided, free standing tase Unit also inicludes an all 77 L parallel lu serial comvertor ing detalsis etc
$£ 27^{50 \text { Pep. } 1.185}$

NOW open Monday to Saturday $9.30 \cdot 5.30$


Dept. C.T. 6466 Melfort Rd., Thornton Heath, Croydon, Surrey. Tel: 01-689 7702 or 01-689 6800

MAIL ORDER INFORMATION Uniess otherwise stated all prices inclusive of V.A. T. Cash with order. Mini
order vatue f 200 Prices and Postage quoted for UK only. Where post and order value $£ 2.00$ Prices and Postage quoted for Uk oniy. Where post and minimum E 10.00 . Export arditrade enquiries welcome. Orders despatched

## BARGAINS GALORE

same day where possible.

TOROIDAL TRANSFORMERS
 Tm $240 \times 110 \mathrm{ran}$ pec 15015 ArA dimensions 23 TM 240 x 110 p pre sec 15015 grs
All voluges measured ofl load.


## CAMBRIDEE tearning

 Courses
## Microcomputers are coming - ride the wave! Learn to program.

Millions of jobs are threatened but millions will be created. Learn BASIC - the language of the small computer and the most easy-to-learn computer language in widespread use. Teach yourself with a course which takes you from complete ignorance step-by-step to real proficiency, with a unique style of graded hints. In 60 straightforward lessons you will learn the five essentials of programming: problem definition,


Computer Programming in Basic (CPB) fowcharting, coding the program debugging, and clear documentation
BOOK 1 Computers and what they do well: READ, DATA, PRINT, powers, brackets variable names; LET; errors; coding simple programs. BOOK 2 High and low level languages: flowcharting: functions; REM and documentation; INPUT, IF .... THEN, GO TO; limitations of computers, problem definition BOOK 3 Complers and interpreters; loops, FOR... UEXT, RESTORE: debugging; arrays; bubble sorting; TAB BOOK 4 Advanced BASIC; subroutines; strings; files; complex programming; examples; glossary
Also THE BASIC HANDBOOK (BHB) $\mathbf{1 1 . 5 0}$ An encyclopaedic guide to the major BASIC dialects. A must if you use other peoples' programs
and: ALGORITHM WRITER'S GUIDE (AWG) $\mathbf{£ 4 . 0 0}$ Communicate by flow chart! Learn to use Yes/No questions for: procedures, system design, satety, legislation etc.

## Understand Digital Electronics

Written for the student or enthusiast, this course is packed with information, diagrams, and questions designed to lead you step-by-step through number systems and Boolean algebra to memories, counters, and simple arithmetic circuits; and finally to an understanding of the design and opera
 tion of calculators and computers
BOOK 1 Decmal Octat, hexadecimal, and binary number systems and conversion between number systems; negative numbers; compiementary systems. BOOK 2 OR and AND func wons; multrple-nout gates; truth tables; De Morgan's Laws; canonical forms; logic convenrons; Karnaugh mapping; three state and wired logic. BOOK 3 Half , full, serial, and paralle adders, subtraction, processors and ALU's: multiplication and division BOOK 4 fhp frops,
shift regrsters, asynchronous, synchronous, fing. Johnison, and exclusive-OR feedback shift registers, asynchronous, Synchronous, ring, Johnson, and exclusive-or feedback
counters; ROMS and RAMS. BOOK 5 Structure of catculators; kevboard encoding, decoding display-data; register systems: control unit; PROM; address de-coding. BOOK 6 CPU: mernnry organisation character representation; program storage; address modes; input Output systems; program interrupts; interrupt priorities; programming, assemblers: com puters; executive programs; operating systems
DIGITAL COMPUTER LOGIC \& ELECTRONICS. (DCL) $£ 7.00$ A course covering the material in italics above, but at a slower pace. (4 vols)
GUARANTEE - No risk to you. If you are not completely satisfied your money will be refunded without question, on return of the books in good condition.
PLEASE SEND ME: -


FOUA WAYS TO PAY

1) AU.K. cheque or a U.K. postal order (Not Eire or overseas)
2) A bank draft, in sterling on a London bank (available at any máar bank)
3) Please charge iny Access/M.Ch $\square$ Barclay/TrustC/Visa $\square$ Am. Exp. $\square$ Diners $\square$ 4) Or phone us with these credit card details. 048067446 lansaphonel 24 hour service

Card No
Sugned
THESE PRICES COVER THE COST OF SURFACE MAIL WORLDWIDE AIRMAIL: Eur, N.Af, Mid.E. add $1 / 2$ to price of books: Jpn. Aus, N.Z. Pcfc add \%: elsewhere add $1 / 2$

Name
Address.
U.K. Delivery: up to 21 days

Cambridge Learning Limited, Unit 57, Rivermill Site, FREEPOST, St. Ives, Huntingdon. Cambs PE17 48R England
Reg. in Eng. No. 1328762

## Part two of our series on how to make your micro move with the times．

Having POKEd about inside the video RAM last month， and moved things around the screen，it might seem that all has been covered．This is not so，for，if your com－ puter has cursor control，you have an alternative method for creating the illusion of movement．Indeed，some VDUs only have this method available．If you have a choice，however， you might well be asking why you need to bother with a se－ cond method．The answer to that question is in two parts：－
i）Cursor control can be quicker than POKEing，and this is important when a large number of characters have to be moved
ii）It＇s easier to assemble a cursor controlled PRINT state－ ment because you may be able to use the keyboard graphics symbols directly．There＇s no need to calculate all the correct ASCII or screen character numbers．

## A Cursor String

Cursor control characters need not always be contained in quotes in PRINT statements．It＇s easy to build up a string variable which contains the necessary＇ups＇，＇downs＇or ＇sideways＇．Perhaps the simplest examples is as follows：－
$10 \mathrm{AS}=" *[\mathrm{CL}][\mathrm{SPC}]$＂
20 FORI $=1$ TO6
$30 \mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{A} \$$
40 NEXT
50 PRINTAS
60 END
Note that line 30 doubles the length of the string every time it is executed and the final string is 192 characters long When AS is PRINTed the sequence is as follows：－
i）Print an asterisk．
ii）Move the cursor one space to the left so that the next character will be printed over the asterisk
iii）Print a space，thus removing the asterisk．
iv）Repeat the above steps until the end of the string

## Animation

So far we have always restricted ourselves to moving the odd one or two characters on the screen．This often leads to an impression of movement，but animation requires that we move large blocks of characters simultaneously．After all， solid objects move as a whole，not one piece at a time．

A problem which arises at this point has little to do with the present topic，but a lot to do with your understanding of it． How，I ask myself，is the magazine going to list my master－ pieces？With great difficulty，I expect！

The problem is that cursor control characters are not in the normal character set，and weird graphics symbols pose even more of a problem．I have tried to overcome these dif－ ficulties by writing a＇lister＇which interprets my programs． Consider the following：－






```
*)
```




```
250 FOF I=1 TO SQ FFIHT F**:FOF T=1 TO
    SH HENT I MESTI:EHIH
1EN FEM *** NOUING EHGIGE ***
116
120 FEM " [7,SF'] [2X"] [SF] [:] [EXEF] "
13日 FEM " [SNGF] [歫] [2NOFF] [*] [7NEF]
```



```
        [G\SF] "
150 FEM "======= [T] [K] == [.T] [K]
        ===###゙!
160
1701 月寺=H&+" [SF] [2*"] [SF'] [.] [GFIi]
        [4%5FL]
```



```
        [CRI] [EXFL] "
190 H&=H&+" [SF] [FUS] [11] [I] [2NE] [U]
        [I] [OFF] [GFD] [TKCFL] "
206 F%ま=Aま+"=[I][K] == [I] [K] ======"
```



```
        [SF] [,] [CFD] [4NCRL]
22ด H$=Fま+" [EF] [FWS] [W] [2NF] [4] [CFI]
        [GNGFL] [GFF] "
```



```
        [I] [OFF] [GFII] [FXLEL] "
こ46 A$=Hま+"= [J] [K] [2KGF] [J] [K] [SWOFU]
        [Ex[FL] "
25G FOR I=1 TO 30
    FEINT FS*:
    FOF J=1 TO 50
    HENT I
    HE%TI
    EH|I!
```

Fig．1．Two ways of looking at the same thing．

Both these listings represent the same thing－a program to send an engine puffing across the screen．The first is the raw printout，with the outline of the engine visible but virtually everything else unintelligible．The second may appear as bad as the first，but it is easier to decipher with a little practice．All the shifted characters within quote statements have been replaced by the unshifted characters in square brackets．（eg． ［2XR］in line 180 means＇two shift R＇characters．）The cursor control characters are also abbreviated within square brackets，［SP ］represents a space．

The listings are not perfect，but if you compare the two， you should soon get used to the system．The graphics used are for a standard PET，they may be changed for other systems．

## Kid＇s Stuff

If some of my examples make you wonder whether I＇m in my second childhood，perhaps I should explain that I have a

## INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

three year old son who considers Daddy＇s＇blooter＇the best toy he＇s ever seen．He＇ll only leave me to work（play？）in peace if he gets his fair share of button pushing．I found I could either curse or cursor．

Figure 2 shows two screen prints from one of his pro－ grams．He pushes a number，the robot opens its mouth，burps the required number of times（the program uses a PETSOFT soundbox）and for every burp displays the correct digit．The reason for its inclusion in this article is that both the robot animation and the digits are produced under cursor control． The only POKEing required is for the starry background on which the robots appear．Apart from being enjoyable to watch，it has also been very effective in teaching the digits 0 to 9 ．


ノこヨ45ヶ7日の


## ノコヨ45ヶ7日9

Fig．2．An open and shut case．

Figure 3 is a listing of the program．A\＄holds a string of characters which print the robot with its mouth shut，and B\＄ holds the string for the mouth open picture．By printing these alternately in quick succession it gives the appearance of talk－ ing robot．The place at which the robot is printed is also governed by cursor control characters，the string variable P\＄， when printed，positions the cursor at the correct point．Similar－ ly，line 1600 uses a chunk of LZ\＄to find the correct line on which to print the numbers．This number printing routine may be extracted and used as a subroutine in other programs．

```
16日区 FEM *** FOEOT COUHTER ***
1020
10401 FEM *** COUHTIING UHIIEF ****
1060 REM 料来 CURGOF COHTFWL ***
```

1680
11 日0 FEM＊＊ELEFR ETREEH，SET UF＊＊＊
1120 FEM＊＊＊EUFGOF STRIHGG FHII＊＊＊
1149 FEM ＊＊＊FRIHT THE FBCKGFOUHII \＆＊＊
1160 FRIINT＂［CLF］＂
$L Z=201$
$1180 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} 5$

NEXT I
$1206 \mathrm{~F}==1$［HONE］［5KLFI］［13YDFF］＂
1220 C本＝＂［CFI］［11思此］＂
リキ＝＂［CRT］［6NRL］＂
GOSUE 1646
1240 FRINT＂［HOME］［2NCFR］＂＋E
FREINT＂［HOME］［29XEFF］＂＋E车
1260 FEM ＊米 GET F CHAFACTER＊＊＊
1280 FRIMT Fis＋A事
1306 GET 日车
IF 日 $=$＝＂＂THEN 1280
1320 FEM ＊＊CHECK FOF A IIIGIT＊＊＊
1340 IF $\operatorname{ASC}(0.0<48$ OR $\operatorname{HSC}(Q \infty)>57$ THEN 1280
1360 FEM ＊＊WORK THROUGH IIGITS＊＊＊

1400 FOKE 0,120

1420 IF KZC1 FHI UFL Q 8 ）$=0$ THEN GOGUE 1560 GOTO 15 ब10

$14 E 6 \mathrm{FEM}$＊＊OFEN MOUTH \＆MARE HOISE＊＊
1480 FRIHT FまもFま
GOGUB 1560
STS EとE：
FREIHT F゙事中事
1506 NEXT XZ
FRIHT F＇事中事
FOR $I=1 \quad$ TO 560：
NEXT I
1520 FEM＊＊＊CLEAF THE HUMEEFS＊＊＊＊
1540 FRIHT＂［3XCRI］＂
FOR $I=1 \quad$ TO 20
FRINT＂［6XSF］＂；
HEXT I
FOKE 158.6
［0TO 1360
1560 FEM 料 FLOTTIHG FOUTIHE＊＊＊
$1580 \mathrm{FZ}=18$


RETUFH
1620 REM 粎 $\mathrm{F}+=\mathrm{MOUTH}$ SHUT FACE＊＊＊＊


 ［回］［．］［F］［］］＂＋C木＋＂［CFL］＂
$1700 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{H}+{ }^{(1)}[\mathrm{C}][2][\%][S F][\mathrm{Q}][3 \mathrm{SF}]$ ［Q］［SF］［＂］［Z］［C］＂＋［事＂［CRL］＂
$1720 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{F}^{2}$＂［］］［\％］［3KSF］［］］［3KSF］［＂］ ［］］＂十に事


```
        [SF] "+[车
```



```
        [ ] [SF'] "+[悉
```




```
    [事
```



```
1840 FEM ** E' = MOUTH OFEHA FACE ****
1860 B本=B专+" [SP] [U] [7X1] [I] [SP] "+C&
1G80 E寺=F支+" [SF] []] [TXSF] []] [SF] "+C&
```



```
        [回] [.] [F] [2] "+L&+" [CFL] "
1920 E&=F车+" [Z] [SF'] [%] [SF] [W] [3XSF]
        [W] [SF] ["] [SF] [Z] "+1&+" [CFL] "
1940 E车=B本+" [Z] [%] [3xSF] [H] [3*SF] ["]
        [2] "+1李
```



```
        [`] [SF] "+[寺
1马G0 E&=Fi+" [SF] [%] [2XSF] [%] ["] [%]
        [2xSF] ["] [SF] "+[韦
2060 F&=E&+" [SF] [%] [2NSF] [L] [本] [:]
        [2NGF] [`] [GF'] "+[寺
```




```
2060 FEM *** E= = EHCKGFOUHII FFCE ***
2080 E本=E条+" [|I] [4%1] [I] "+I车
```



```
2120 E&=E&+" [Z] . [^] [%] . [2] "+I年
```






```
22g FEM *** MEHIFAE COIE FOUITIHE ***
2-40 FEM *** FOR THE SOHHDINOS.
2260 FOKE 59459, 255
2e&0 FOF HE=S26 T0 ET0
230日 FEFII E:
    FOHE HE,E:
    HENT HE
2%Q IHTH 1E5,1,162,215,142,E4,252,176
2340 IHTA 202,208,253,240,0,240,0,240,0
2GED IHTA 240, 6, 240, 0, 162,223,142,64,232
2504 INTA 170,202,208,25%,198,040,208,5
2406 IIATH 294,234,234,234,96,240,00
2420 IFTH 240, 00, 208,213
2440 REM 本束 SET NUNEEFS
2460 LZ車=" [HOME] [2SNORI] "
24S0 NZ車(0)=" [F゙WS] [,] [:] [OFF] [ORI]
        [2NELS [!] [FUG] [!] [OFF] [CFL]
        [2NOFL] [F゙汉 [2X"] [OFF] "
    NZ隹1)=" [SF] [!] [ORH] [2KRFL] [GF]
        [!] [GFII] [2%RRL] [SF] [%] "
2506 HZ事Q)=" [F゙vG] ["] [;] [OFF] [CRI]
        [2%ORL] [FVS] [.] ["] [OFF] [ORI]
```

［2KRRL］［R゙呂］［2K＂］［OFF］＂
$\mathrm{HZ}(3)=1$［F゙VS］［＂］［；］［OFF］［OFII］ ［2KORL］［ C$][\mathrm{FW}][:]$［OFF］［CRI］ ［2WRL］［RUG］［2N＂］［GFF］＂
25こ6 N2象（4）＝＂［！］［GF］［CRI］［2NRL］［FWS］ ［2世 $]$［DFF］［OFI］［2XGFL］［SF］［ $\gg "$ N己事（5）＝＂［FVS］［．］［＂］［OFF］［CFI］ ［2XLFL］［F゙WG］［＂］［；］［OFF］［CFI］ ［2XLFL］［RUS］［2X＂］［DFF］＂
 ［，］［；］［OFF］［CRI］［2KLRL］［FNB］ ［2स＂］［OFF］＂：
$\mathrm{HZ}+(7)=$＂［RUS］［＂］［；］［OFF］［ORT］ ［2XCFL］［SF］［FUS］［！］［GFF］［CFD］ ［2XGRL］［OFF］［GF］［G］＂
 ［2KORL］［RVG］［，］［；］［OFF］［ORI］ ［2NCRL］［RUS］［2K＂］［OF＇］＂
$\mathrm{HZ}+3$ ）$=$＂［RVG］［，］［；］［OFF］［CRI］ ［2XCRL］［FVG］［＂］［i］［OFF］［ORII］ ［2NCRL］［SF］［c］＂
2580 RETURH

Fig．3．Robot listing．

## Putting It Together

So far we have looked mainly at techniques，and how they may be used．You will not normally be writing a program to il－ lustrate a technique，you are much more likely to be interested in how you might best implement some bright idea．Let＇s look at a simple game and how it might be programmed．

Consider a railway yard with three sidings．What is the best way to sort a set of goods trucks into order using those sidings？As most of us don＇t have a goods yard，can we write a program to simulate the problem？

Obviously，we＇re not going to be satisfied with just the printout of an answer，where＇s the fun in that？What we want is to see the engine chugging backwards and forwards depositing and collecting trucks．If we want to find the best way we must have some method of making comparisons of different solutions．Where do we start？

The first thing to consider is the general screen layout． Here＇s a possible solution：


## INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

Now how are we going to simulate train movement？Cursor control is difficult because the pattern to be printed will vary with every shunting action．This leaves POKEing，but how do we know where and what to POKE？

I＇ll work through the program a bit at a time to show how the two methods may be mixed to produce a final working program．

```
1060] FEM **** SHOHTING ***
1020
1040 REM **** A RAILWH'T ****
1060 REM *** SIMLILRTION ****
1080
1100 REM **** SF=SCREEH FOIHTER
1120 FEM **** LL=LIHE LENGTHH ****
1140 REM *** AIIJIST THEM FOR ****
1160 REM **** YOUR S'T'STEM. ****
1180
1200 IIM F1(55), FZ(55), F3(55)
1220 SF=32768:
    LL=40
1240 GOSUE 3340:
    IN未=" .[3CRL]":
    BT事="939999"
1260 REM **** SET UF CURSOR 米料
1280 REM *** CONTROL STRINGS ***
1300 CI&="[HOME]"
    FOR J=1 T0 401
1320 CI事=CD車+"[CRI]":
    CR&=[R$+"[CRR]"
1340 CU覀=[U年+"[CRU]":
    CL車=CL車+"[CRL]"
1360 EL直=EL古+" "
1380 NEXT J
```



```
1420 PRINT " [RUS] FRESS A KET TO
    COHTINUE [OFF]"
1440 GET R变:
    IF R $="" THEN 1440
1460 FRINT "[CLR]";:
    FOKE 59468,12
```

The main function of this portion of the program is to set up the cursor control strings．The four C？\＄strings are filled with sets of cursor control characters for each of the four direc－ tions．We can then position the cursor using these strings and the string functions．To move the cursor to the 20 th position along the 10th line down，for example，would require that we PRINT LEFT\＄（CD\＄，10）；LEFT\＄（CR\＄，19）．IN\＄is a string used to position a dot under the cursor when using INPUT and BL\＄is a string containing 80 blanks and 80 cursor lefts which is used to clear garbage from two lines of the screen without altering the cursor position．

The rest of the coding is fairly standard．GOSUB 3340
calls the instructions and lines 1420 and 1440 halve the pro－ gram while we read．BT\＄is used in the clock routine to hold the＇Best Time＇and is set initially to a false value．

```
1480 REM **** SET UF THE MEIN LIHE ****
1500 FOR T=0 TO 39
1520 P1(J)=SF+J
    FQ(J)=5P}+
    FS(J)=SF+J
1540 FOVE F'1(J),E1
1560 NEXT J
1580 FEM *** SET UF FHII FOKE THE SIDIHİS
    ***
16G@ FOR J=1 TO 16
1620 F1(J+19)=SP+19+LL*J
1E40 FOKE F'1(J+1G), 34
1660 P2(J+29)=5F+29+LL束J
1680 POKE F2(J+29), 34
17010 F3CJ+39)=SP+39+LL*I
1720 FOKE FS(J+39), 34
1740 NEXT J
1760 FEM **** FOKE THE SIIIHG}\mathrm{ HLMEEFS ***
1780 FOKE F1(35)+2*LL, 177
1800 FOKE F2(45)+2多L, 178
1820 FOKE FS(55)+2*LL, 173
```

The screen POKE numbers of the main line and sidings are held in arrays，one for each siding．This section of the program sets up those arrays and POKEs the lines onto the screen．Note that if your line length is less than 40 characters you will have to change line 1500，and the numbers in lines 1780 to 1820 are peculiar to the PET．

```
184日 REM **** SET UF INITIFL COHIITIOH&E ****
1860 T1=35
    31=0:
    T2=45:
    52=01:
    T3=55:
    33=01:
    LT=15
1880 TI本="60106010":
    FRIHT LEFT我(CI事,8);"[F゙vS]FUH TIME"
190日 FRINT "[HOME]=[FVS][)][;][OFF][:]
    -[F゙VS] FEHFCDEKJGI"
1920 FEM **** IHFUT FOUTIHE ****
1946 FRINT LEFT事(CI果,21); EL車+"SIIING"+I惊;
    INFFUT S
1960 IF S<1 OR S\3 THEN FRINT "[GRU][RVS]";
    GOTO 1940
```



```
    IHFU|T S:
```

```
2010 IF LT-S%<4 THEN FRIHT "[CFU][RVS]";
    GOTO 1960
2020 पN S G0S|E 2340, 2680, 3020
2040 FEMM *** FU|H-TIME FOOUTINE
2660 ST车=TI专
```



```
    HIHS ";MII寺(ST东,5,2);" SELS"
210日 |OR I=1 TO 11
    IF FEEK<32772+I)<>128+I THEN I=12:
    HEKT I 
    GOTO 1946
2120 HE%T I
```

Here we have the guts of the program．Moves are input and checked，the appropriate subroutine is selected，and the runn－ ing timo is updated at the end of each move．The run time could se continuously updated but this slows down the train move ner toomuch．
2140 FE 1 米粎 EEST－TINE FOUTIHE

 TIME［CRII］＂
 5．2）；＂EECS＂
2206 FRIHT LEFT事（CI事，21）FLL
2240 FRINT＂［CRU］［FWG］HUTHEF GO ？［OFF］＂： FOF $I=1$ TO 160：
HEXT I
2200 BET Ht：
IF $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{C}=$＂THEN FRINT＂［OFU］HNUTHEF：GO ？＂：FOR $I=1$ TO 100
HEMT I：
BOTO 2240
 GOTO 1500

## 20日6 STOF

Once the train has been properly sorted，this routine checks whether or not the previous best time has been beaten．The ＇Another Co＇routine shows how cursor control may be used to flash the question on and off using reverse video．The FOR－ NEXT loops in this part of the program are for timing purposes．

```
2320 FEM *** FUIT 1
2340 IF S1+SN<0 THEN FRINT "[CFU][FWV]";:
    GOTO 1980
2360 FOR J=1 TO T1-LT-S1
2360 FOF K=J+LT TO J STEF -1
2400 FOHE F'(K), FEEK(F1(K-1))
2420 HEXT K
2446 HENT J
```

```
2460 S1=51+5%:
    LT=LT-5X
24801 REM 米米 TAKE 1 ****
2506 FOR J=T1-LT-S1 T0 1 STEF -1
2520 FOR K=J TO J LLT-1
2540 FOKE F1(K), FEEK(F'(K+1))
2560 HENT K
2580 IF F1(K)>32808 THEN FOKE F1(K),34:
    GOTO 2620
2600 FOKE F1(K),E1
26e0 HEXT J
2640 FETUFN
```

This subroutine moves the train to and from siding one．Line 2340 is testing for a legitimate move as trying to remove non－ existent trucks could result in one of the sidings disappearing completely．The movement is produced by the caterpillar method described in the last article．

2EE日 FEM＊＊＊FUT 2 ＊＊
2E日G IF Sz＋Ske THEN FRIHT＂［CRU］［FWG］＂； GOTO 198 a
2760 FOR T＝1 TO T2－LT－S2
27201 FOF $K=J+L T$ TO J STEF -1
2740 FOKE FZCK）．FEEK（FZ（K－1））
$27 E G$ HEKT K
2780 HEXT J
$286152=52+5 \%$
$L T=L T-5 X$

2820 FEM 米＊＊TAKE 2 ＊＊＊
E46 FOR $J=T 2-L T-S 2 ~ T O ~ 1 ~ S T E F ~-1 ~$
2860 FOR $K=J$ TO $J+L T-1$
2880 FOKE FZ（K），FEEK $F 2(K+1)$ ）
2906 HEKT K
2920 IF F2（K）＞32808 THEN FOHE FQCK）， 34 ： GOTO 2GE0
2940 FOKE FQCK）． 61
2960 NEXT J
29601 FETURH

3606 REM＊＊FUT 3
3020 IF $53+S \times<0$ THEN FRINT＂［ERU］［FVUS］＂； GOTO 1980
3040 FOR $J=1$ TO TS－LT－S3
$306 \mathrm{FOR} K=J+L T$ TO J STEF -1
3680 FOKE FS（K），FEEK（F＇3（K－1））
3106 HEXT K
3126 HEKT J
314 E $5=53+5 \%$ ：
$L T=L T-S K$

## INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

```
3160 FEM **** THKE 3 ****
3160 FOF J=T3-LT-S3 TO 1 STEF -1
3015 FOF K=J TO I+LT-1
3220 FOKE F'S(K), FEEK(F3(K+1))
3240 NEKT K
320}\mathrm{ IF F3(K)>328Q8 THEN FOHE FO(K),34
    GOTO 2G60
3204 FOHE FSCK),E1
3 3 6 0 ~ N E X T ~ J ~
3%0 RETUFH
```

This section is similar to the one above but is for the other two sidings.
3340 FEM ** IHETFUCTIOHS ***
366 FOKE 53468,14 FRIHT "[CLFi]"; THE (15);"[F゙りS] SHINTIHG [OFF] [ERI][CRI][CRII"

330 FFIIAT " SHUNTING is arsilu3y simulation sane"
3400 F'RINT "where shou have to shunt a set of soods."

```
3406 FRINT "wasone into order.[ORI][CRD]
    [CFII]"
3440 FRINT " 'GOU must Srevif'y a siding
    (1-3) #nd"
S4EG FRINT "the number of wasoms to be
    moved. If you",
3480 FRIHT "tyse a mositive number" wasors
    will be"
350] FRINT "Edded to the sidirsy, a
    nesstive number""
3520 FRIHT "removes them.[ORII][CRII][CRI]"
344 FFIHT " The sim is to sort the train
    in the"
3560 FRIHT "shortest mossible time.[CRU]
    [CFI][CRD]"
    FETUFH
```

Here are the instructions. Although they appear every time the program is run, they do serve the purpose of having something on the screen while the setting up is taking place.

Well that's the end of this month's moving episode. Next month we conclude with a look at RM 380Z and TRS 80 graphics, and double density graphics on the PET



## Double the plotting capacity of PET with this routine

TThe following simple program listing allows plotting of characters on an 80 by 50 grid on the PET screen, thus enabling more precise graphs and pictures to be drawn. The first two lines of the program (lines 1 and 2) should be included at the beginning of the program that is to use the double-density feature, they initialise the two arrays required. The plotting section (the latter two lines) can be called by a GOSUB 1000 during the program run, after an $x$ and $y$ value has been specified. The $x$ value should be between -39 and 39 , and the $y$ value between -24 and 24 .

## Where To Go

Assigning 0 to both $x$ and $y$ will produce a dot in the centre of the screen, -39 for $x$ and 24 for $y$ will produce a dot in the top left-hand position of the screen, and 39 for $x$ and -24 for $y$ will be in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. Thus the positions radiate as for a normal graph from the centre of the screen.

The program works by arranging the codes for the sixteen different double-density graphics in such a way that if the position of the code already on the screen is ORed in binary with the position in the array of the code that you want to put on the screen, the resulting position will give the code containing
both the characters that you want to plot. Array S contains the list of all sixteen codes, and array $T$ is used for decoding the PEEK code from the screen into a position for use with array S. This method is best explained by looking at the array S. Table 1 shows the contents in graphical form.

For example, if the character $\square$ was on the screen, and the character wanted to be added, the position of the first character, -0001 , is ORed with the position of the second character, 0110 , the result obtained is 0111 , which, in the table, is the character $■$, which is the one required to POKE on to the screen. Line 1010 of the subroutine does this, as well as calculating which character needs to be added to the screen.

> 1 DIM S(15), T(255):FOR T = 0 TO 15:READ S(T): $T(S(T))=T: N E X T ~ T: T=0$
> 2 DATA $32,123,126,97,108,98,127,252,124,255,226$, 236,225,254,251,160
> $1000 \mathrm{~S}=33267+(\mathrm{X} / 2)-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 2)^{*} 40$
> 1010 POKE S,S(T(PEEK(S)) OR (24((X/2-INT(X/2))* $4+$ $((Y / 2-I N T(Y / 2)) * 2) \Delta 2))$ ):RETURN

| POSITION BINARY <br> IN ARRAY <br> POSITION <br> 0 |
| :--- |

[^4]```
MaricK
* UK 101 Software on Tape *
```

```
8K Asteroid Runner
4 K Fruit Machine \(4 K\) Snakes and Ladders \(4 K\) The My-my Game 4K Drawing Machine
And our Latest and Greatest - 5 K Space Defender one step beyond Alien invaders - Beware of the Kamakaze Alien! \(£ 300\) each or \(E 250\) each for any two or more SAE for details
```


## *Programmable Sound Generator *

Enter the exciting world of sound using the superior sound chip AY-3-8910. Imagine those whisting bombs falling from the sky the sound of a laser striking the Aliens, a steam train pasiing by the range of sounds is quite tremendous We supply the P.C B 15 -page manual describing the Hardware, Software and construction details, and a tape containing a game with sound and a program to help you explore the vast range of sounds that you can program, all for only $£ 950$
Cheques or P.O. to MaricK Dept. 11, 1 Branksome Close,
Paignton. Devon TQ3 1EA

## MEMORIES

| 2114 | 450 N.S. | $£ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2114 | $200 \cdot$ N.S. | $£ 3.20$ |
| 8116 | 200 N.S. | $£ 3.50$ |
| 8116 | 150 N.S. | $£ 4.95$ |

2716450 N.S. $5 \mathrm{~V} \quad £ 7.50$
Prices Inc. VAT. Add 40p.p. \& p ADRAWAY (COMPUTER SERVICES) LTD., 180, BRENDON, BASILDON, ESSEX. SS15 5XW.

## SVMTA

2XEO Cassettes 54.95 each CHRISTMAS OFFER 2 for $\mathbf{6 8 . 9 5}$, 3 for $£ 12.00$ SUPAPACK ALPHA: Kamikaze Alien, Duckshoot. Digital Ciock, Docker and Satebreak SUPAPACK BETA: Cavemaster. Star-Blinder, Juggier. Bisnop Berkely and Whiripool SUPAPACK GAMMA: Cold Turkey, Liar, Passive Resistance. Centenary Test and Traffic Jam


SHARPP PC1211 Cassettes CHRISTMAS OFFER, BOTH FOR $£ 14.00$ SUPERSET 2: $\mathbf{6 7 . 6 0}$ Futures, Juggier, Chopper, Snakes and Spide

ALL PRICES INLUDE VAT \& PEP
MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO SYNTAX SOFTWARE FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEND SAE TO

DEPT CT12


96 COLLINGWOOD GARDENS. GANTS HILL. ILFORD, ESSEX

-

## ASCII KEYBOARD $£ 39.00$ inc VAT, P\&P

Brand new, end of line, type KB060. Designed for ease and accuracy of use with 60 keys arranged in stepped rows, auto repeat, 2-key rollover. UC and LC ASCII coded S a.e for details.

## THE ZX80 MAGIC BOOK $£ 4.95$

Edition 2 containing 15 plus programs including Music. Hammurabi, Animals and Othello. Programming tips. Using USR. Hardware notes.

## $23+23$ WAY ZX80 EDGE CONNECTOR $£ 3.00$ MICROPROCESSOR POWER SUPPLY $£ 29.30$ <br> Type PZ100. Cased. 240VAC input. Stabilised outputs +5 V @ 1A, $+12 \mathrm{~V} @ 300 \mathrm{~mA},-12 \mathrm{~V} @ 50 \mathrm{~mA}$. Assembled and tested ALL PRICES INCLUDE UK DELIVERY \& $15 \%$ VAT

TIMEDATA Ltd.
57 Swallowdale, Basildon, Essex
(WE MANUFACTURE THEM)
The Commodore range of Petpack Software is big and getting bigger! At the moment there are over 60 Petpacks and new programs are being added all the time. Here at Audiogenic we hold stocks of every Petpack and GD series disc, ready for immediate despatch.
For the Businessman we have programs for Stock Control, Filing, Accounts. Payroll, a very powerful Word Processor, and more!

For Educational applications we have programs to aid in the tuition of Languages. Physics, Maths, English, Pet Programming, Statistics, etc. For the Scientist or Engineer we have programs on Mechanics of Materials. Harmonic Analysis, Circuit Design, Drawing Load and Die Design, Statistical Analysis, Geometry and Algebra, to mention but a few. Then for the Programmer, there is a selection of Programming Aids on cassette and disc. And, of course. there are the Games Petpacks! Fun for all the Family! There are at present 12 cassettes in the Treasure Trove series, with over 40 different games in all. The Arcade series has 6 games which will be familiar to those of you who trequent pubs, clubs or amusement arcades. The games are PET versions of those popular pastimes like the addictive 'Space Invaders' or the universeencompassing 3D Startrek.

## Get out catalogue for the exciting details.

new releases
Pascal ( $32 k$ Pets Only) $£ 138.00$ Galaxy One-Combination of Treasure Troves 1 to 6 on Disk £46.00 Arcade Games Breakthrough. Night Driver and Car Race $£ 7.00$ each 2 more Treasure Troves including Drive Bomber Dominos, L Game and Tower of Hanoi 10.00 each
Wordpro 1 (Oid Rom Only) Cassette forerunner board pro 3: £25.00
Vegetable planner - Computing your garden $£ 10.00$
7 additions to our educational PETPACKS inc pilot and cesil
@ £ 10.00 each

## BOOKS

As well as PET releases and the 6500 hardware and
Programming Manuals, we can offer from Osborne McGraw-Hill:-
"PETCBM Personal Computer Guide" £9.95
Everything you wanted to know about your "PET" - from "on" switch to the assembly language sub-routine "Some common basic programmes PET Editor" 88.70
A collection of 76 practical BASIC programmes that address personal finance, with full PET listings, mathematicai. statistical and general interest problems
"PET and the IEEE 488BUS (GPIB)" £9.95 This is the only complete guide available on interfacing PET to GPIB
" 6502 Assembly Language Programming" £8.70
For the advanced programmer:- increase the capabilities and performance of PET

## ACCESSORIES

"PETSET" to get you out of crashed conditions. Verbatim Disk £3 each 10 for $£ 26.00$ \& Minkassette Disk Holders Blank Cassettes C10 5 for $£ 275$ and Printers Ribbons. Complete Range of Bib Cassette Accessories inc Head Demagnetiser @ £8.24
Post and Package 25p - Thereafter 10p for any additional items.
P.O. Box 88 Reading, Berkshire, Tel: (0734) 59526924 Hour.

# A 6 NA eat <br> DEAL FROM SCOM DEALERS <br> <br> and guaranteed after-sales service 

 <br> <br> and guaranteed after-sales service}

## BUILT FLOPPY DISC SYSTEM FOR NASCOM 1/2 FROM £395-VAT

If's here at last. A floppy disc system and CP/M. drives, CP/M 1.4 on diskette plus manual,

## CP/M SYSTEM.

The disc unit comes fully assembled complete with one or two 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " drives (FD250 double sided, single density) giving 160 K per drive, controller card, power supply, interconnects from Nascom 1 or 2 to the FDC card and a second interconnect from the FDC card to two

## D-DOS SYSTEM

The disc unit is also available without CP/M to enable existing Nas-Sys software to be used.Simple read, write routines are supplied in EPROM. The unit plugs straight into the Nascom PIO.
a BIOS EPROM and new N2MD PROM. AII in a stylish enclosure.
Nascom 2 Single drive system. £450 - Vat Nascom 2 Double drive system $£ 640+$ Vat Nascom 1 Single drive system. $£ 460$ - Vat Nascom 1 Double drive system $£ 650$ - Vat Additional FD250 drives ....... $£ 205$ - Vat

## Single drive system <br> £ 395 - VAT

 (please state which Nascom the unit is for)Certain parts of the CP/M and D-DOS disc systems are available in kit form. Details available on request.


ENCLOSURE FOR N2 + 5
The Kenilworth case is a protessional case designed specifically for the Nascom 2 and up to five additional $8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ cards. It has hardwood side panels and a plastic coated steel base and cover. A fully cut back panel will accept a tan. UHF and video connectors and up to 8 D -rype connectors. The basic case accepts the N 2 board, PSU and keyboard. Optional support kits are available for 2 and 5 card expansion. Kenilworth case $£ 49.50+$ Vat
2-card support kit $£ 7.50+$ Vat $\bullet 5$-card support kit $£ 19.50+$ Vat


NASCOM-2 Microcomputer Kit $£ 225+$ Vat NASCOM-1 Microcomputer Kit $\varepsilon 125+$ Vat Built \& tested $£ 140+$ Vat IMP Printer. Built \& tested ..... £ 325 + Vat
All prices are correct at time of going to press

## EPROM EXPANSION

The Nasbus compatible EPROM board uccepts up to 32,2716 or 16,2708 EPROMs. It has a separate socket for the MK36271 8K BASIC ROM for the benefit of Nascom-1 users. And for Nascom-2 users, a wait state for slower EPROMs. The board also supports the Nascom Page Mode Scheme.
EPROM Board (kit) $\qquad$ 555-Vat
EPROM Board (built \& tested) $£ 70$ - Vat

## A-D CONVERTER

For really interesting and useful interactions with the outside world the Milham analogue to digital converter is a must. This 8 -bit converter is multiplexed between four channels-all software selectable. Sampling rate is 4 KHz . Sensitivity is adjustable.

Typical applications include temperature measurement, voice analysis, joystick tracking and voltage measurement. It is supplied built and tested with extensive software and easy connection to the Nascom PIO.
Milham A-D Converter (built and tested) £ $\mathbf{£ 9 . 5 0}$. Vat

## PROGRAMMER'S AID.

For Nascom ROM BASIC running under Nas-Sys. Supplied in $2 \times 2708$ EPROMS. Feotures include: outo line numbering, intelligent renumbering; program appending; line deletion: hexadecimal conversion; recompression of reserved words auto repeat; and printer handshake routines. Price $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 8}$. Vat.
DUAL MONITOR BOARD. A piggy-back board that allows N1 users to switch rapidly between two seporate operating systems. Price (kit): $£ \mathbf{6 . 5 0}$. Vat.

INTERFACE ENHANCING UNIT
The Castle intertace is a built and tested add-on unit which lifts the Nascom 2 into the class of the fully protessional computer. It mutes spurious output from cassette recorder switching, adds motor control facilities, automatically switches output between cassette and pnnter, simplifies 2400 baud cassette operating, and provides true RS232 handshake
Castie Interface Unit .. $£ 17.50$. Vat


## What better way to take a look at a new book on microcomputer programming than to bring you a sample chapter.

Our Thanks to Newnes Technical Books for their kind permission in allowing us to reproduce this extract from their book. The chapter is shown exactly as it appears in the volume as a guide to the high standard of production.

This chapter is an introduction to the useful features of assembly language and machine-code programming, rather than a detailed guide to the programming of a specific microprocessor. It describes some aspects that will be of assistance, but does not deal at great length with some of the more intricate facilities of specific chips.

If you are using a packaged microcomputer system for business, ordinary domestic, or scientific calculation work then it is unlikely that you will prefer this type of language to Basic. If, however, you wish to link your system to an external control device or to some non-standard peripheral, such as an analogue-to-digital converter or an amplifier, you will have to write the appropriate software interface in assembly language or machine code. The provision of PEEK and POKE statements in most versions of Basic on packaged systems appears to indicate some awareness of the need to use machine code on occasions.

Undoubtedly machine-code programs are a great deal faster than high-level language ones, but this execution speed must be balanced against the time occupied by their writing and development, and by the fact that a Basic program with machine-code insertions is not transferable to systems based on a different microprocessor. However, there is nothing inherently difficult about programming in a low-level language. Until the early 1960s, when Fortran was fully developed, most technical programs were written in assembly language. This language was also very widely used for the programming of business applications until the late 1960s, and thousands of programmers were trained in it. So do not be put off - assembly-language and machine-code programming is by no means as difficult as it may first appear.

You may find it useful to read pages 21-24 of Chapter 2 again, to refresh your memory of some of the terminology. This will also remind you of the binary and hexadecimal systems. Examples in this chapter will be written in assembly language, from which you can derive the machine code by referring to the operation code on the code card of the system you are using and, where appropriate, attaching an address of your choice.

For instance, using the Intel 8080 code, if you were working on a payroll program and wished to store the computed pay in address 260 , your translation would appear as:

```
STA PAY 00110010 (STA)
    000000000100}}\mathrm{ {location 260 (order reversed)
```

(The reasons for inverting the order of the address are discussed in the appropriate section of this chapter.) If, of course, you are fortunate enough to have an assembler supplied for your system, you can let that do the translation for you.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, if you have to work in machine code, it is a great help to accurate programming to write and check the program in assembly language first, before converting the instructions into binary and hexadecimal for entry through the keyboard or switches.

Examples in this chapter will be confined to the four most common microprocessor chips you are likely to encounter, either in building your own equipment or in using a packaged system. The chips (followed by some of the packaged systems they support) are: Intel 8080 (Altair
and Imsai); Motorola 6800 (SWTP and MSI); MCS6502 (Apple and Pet); and Zilog Z-80 (Tandy TRS80 and Research Machines). These have many likenesses; all have 40 pins and work on eight bit operands, and there is much common ground in their instruction sets.

## Some fundamentals

## 1. Notation

The binary and hexadecimal notations are described on page 22. Sometimes addresses or program listings are given in octal. This uses base 8 . The decimal numbers $1-10$ in octal are:

$$
\begin{array}{llllllllll}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 10 & 11 & 12
\end{array}
$$

2. Byte

All the microcomputers discussed use an eight-bit unit known as a byte as a unit of storage and as the basic instruction length.

## 3. Address

An address is the identifying number of a memory byte (a "memory location') that holds data or an instruction. The example in the previous section referred to data held in address 260 .

Although an address refers to a single byte, addresses in microcomputer systems are themselves usually two bytes ( 16 bits) long, so that locations with addresses larger than 255 can be referenced. Theoretically the largest address that can be held in two bytes is 65535 , but your system probably has much less than this amount of memory.

A system's memory is often referred to as having a certain number of ' K ', where K stands for 1024 bytes; so a 32 K system will have 32768 locations, with addresses ranging from 0 to 32767 . Note that the first 256 locations of memory are often described as page 0 of the memory.

If you are using assembly language, there is a facility ORG by which you can set the starting address of the program, e.g.

ORG 2000
would start assembling at address 2000 .
You have to ensure that the addresses you choose for the storage of your programs and data do not interfere with those used by any monitor or input-output subroutine you are holding in memory at the same time as your program.

## 4. Registers

These are used for holding data and for some special purposes. Since they are an integral part of the microprocessor chip. access to them is much faster than to memory locations. They should therefore be used, when they are not being utilised for a special purpose, for the storage of intermediate results.

All four microprocessor systems have the following registers:

- program counter (shows address of next instruction);
- stack pointer (purpose explained on page 104):
- accumulator or A register (8 bits).

Other registers are:

| 8080 | 6800 | 6502 | Z-80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| General purpose |  |  |  |
| B,C | B, C |  | B, C |
| D, E, H, L |  |  |  |

The use of the special-purpose registers will be explained in the course of this chapter.

# MORE MACHINE CODE 

## 5. Flags

A flag is a bit that defines a specific condition (e.g. arithmetic overflow in the accumulator) as true or false. It is given the value 1 if the condition is present and 0 if not. Flags are mostly concerned with arithmetic and interrupts, and are discussed in the relevant sections of this and the next chapter

## Transferring data

Some of the most important instructions deal with moving data from registers to memory locations and vice versa. Arithmetic is done in the accumulator, so a transfer to that register is needed. Temporary results are often moved from register to memory, while input-output usually needs a memory-to-register transfer.

## Transfers between memory and accumulator

To perform arithmetic, one of the operands needs to be loaded into the accumulator using an LDA instruction (or equivalent), and the result needs to be stored using an instruction of the STA type. Appropriate instructions for the four microprocessors are given below. With these, as with the instructions given in other sections of this chapter, you should look up the length of the instruction, the flags (if any) affected, and the machine-code format on your code card.

## 8080

LDA
Loads the accumulator with the contents of the address given in the two bytes following the operation code. The low-order part of the address comes before the high-order; this does not affect your naming the address with a name of your choice in assembly language, but if you are working in machine code it is important to get this order right (see STA example on page 85).
LDAX B Loads the accumulator with the contents of the address given in registers B and C. This enables you to use the same instruction to refer to a different address. simply by changing the register contents.
LDAX D As above, but using registers $D$ and $E$.
STA Stores the contents of the accumulator in the address given in the two bytes following the operation code. Corresponds to LDA.
STAX B and STAX D correspond to LDAX B and LDAX D.

CLR Sets a memory location to zero.
CLRA Sets the accumulator to zero.
LDAA Loads the accumulator with the contents of the address given in the two bytes following the operation code. The high-order part of the address comes before the low-order (not as in the 8080); if the address is in the range $0-255$ only one byte is needed to store it (this facility applies to all instructions containing a memory address). Can also load a value into the accumulator: the value is usually preceded by the \# sign, e.g. LDAA \# 5, and is held in the second byte of the instruction. This form of addressing is known as immediate addressing.
STAA The 'store' command corresponding to LDAA.
6502
LDA and STA are like the 6800 LDAA and STAA, except that representation of an address in two bytes is 'back to front', as in the 8080 .

Z-80
LD A, (location address or name) Functions like the 8080 LDA. LD (location address or name), A Functions like the 8080 STA.
LD A, (BC)
LD A, (DE)
LD (BC), A

LD (DE), A
(BC)
'Store' command, reverse of LD A (DE).
Be careful about the comma and brackets in all these instructions. A program using some of the above instructions to interchange the contents of two memory locations, named COX and BOX, is given below. The 'load' instructions do not affect the contents of the memory location that they transfer to the accumulator, and the 'store' instructions do not affect the contents of the location transferred.

| 8080 | 6800 | 6502 | Z-80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LDA COX | LDAA COX | LDA COX | LD A, (COX) |
| STA DUMP | STAA DUMP | STA DUMP | LD (DUMP), A |
| LDA BOX | LDAA BOX | LDA BOX | LD A, (BOX) |
| STA COX | STAA COX | STA COX | LD (COX), A |
| LDA DUMP | LDAA DUMP | LDA DUMP | LD A, (DUMP) |
| STA BOX | STAA BOX | STA BOX | LD (BOX), A |

## Transfer of data involving other registers

8080
LHLD Loads registers L and H respectively with the contents of two memory locations: the address given in the two bytes following the operation code, and that address plus one. This is useful for transferring an address to L and H .
SHLD Stores the contents of registers L and H in a pair of consecutive memory locations.
XCHG Exchanges the contents of the register pairs D, E and H, L.
MOV R1, R2 Moves the contents of register R2 to register R1. For example, MOV A, E would transfer the contents of register $E$ to the accumulator (counted as register $A$ ).
MOV M, R Moves the contents of a register to the memory location defined by the address stored in registers $L$ and $H$. For example, MOV M, A would transfer the contents of the accumulator to the address given in registers L and H .
MOV R, M Reverses the above process, i.e. moves the contents of a memory location to a register. For example, MOV A, M would transfer to the accumulator the contents of the address given in registers L and H .
LXI RP

MVI M

MVI R As above, but moves the value to a register instead of a
Loads a tegister pair (BC, DE, HL) with the value of the two bytes following the operation code. For example, LXI B, COX would load registers B and C with the address of COX.
Moves the value of the byte following the operation code into the memory location specified by the registers L and H. For example, MVI M, 7 would put 7 into the appropriate address. memory location. For example, MVI A, 6 would put 6 in the accumulator.
6800
LDAB Loads register $B$ with the contents of the address given in the two bytes following the operation code.
STAB The corresponding store instruction.
TAB
TBA
Transfers the contents of the accumulator to register B. The reverse of the above process.
LDX Loads the index register with the contents of two memory locations: the address given in the two bytes following the operation code, and that address plus one The corresponding store instruction.
Puts all flags into the accumulator.
6502
LDX
Loads index register $X$ from memory locations (as 6800 LDX).
The corresponding store instruction.
Puts the contents of the accumulator into register X .

TXA Puts the contents of X into the accumulator.
LDY, STY, TAY, TYA are the corresponding instructions for index register Y.

## 2-80

The following are the most common transfer instructions.
LD R1, R2 Loads the contents of register R2 into R1. R1 and R2 can be any of the registers $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{H}$ and L .
LD R, $n \quad n$ is the value in the byte following the operation code. For example, LD A, 0 would clear the accumulator.
LD R, (HL) Loads the contents of the address defined in registers H and Linto a specified register. For example, LD C, (HL) would put the contents of the address defined in registers H and L into register C .
LD (HL), R The reverse of the previous instruction.
$\mathrm{LD}(\mathrm{HL}), n \quad$ Loads the contents of the byte following the operation code into the address defined in registers H and L .
LD A, (BC)
LD (BC), A
LD A, (DE)
LD (DE), A
LD HL, $n n$
Similar to LD R, (HL) and LD (HL), R. They load or store the accumulator from the address specified by the registers DE or BC .
Loads the two bytes after the operation code into the

H and L registers. Similar instructions are LD BC, $n n$ and LD DE, $n n$.

## Addition and subtraction

Only addition and subtraction have instructions provided. Multiplication and division have to be performed by subroutines, which you can usually obtain easily.

The simplest type of arithmetic is in binary, involving two single-byte whole-number items. This forms the basis for arithmetic on larger numbers.

Binary notation has already been described in Chapter 2. The representation of negative numbers, however, was not discussed there. In most applications you are bound to meet negative amounts (such as a debit or a low temperature), and if you have a system that displays the contents of registers and memory in lights above switches you may encounter a negative number displayed. In binary, negative numbers are represented by 'twos complement' notation. This uses the most significant digit (the extreme left) of a binary number as the 'sign digit' to indicate whether the number is positive or negative. The sign digit is 0 for a positive number and 1 for a negative one. This limits the largest positive number you can hold in a single byte to 127 ( 01111111 ), and the largest negative number to $-128(10000000)$.

To find the negative representation of a positive number there are two methods:

1. Change 0 s to 1 s and 1 s to 0 s , then add 1. For example:
$+7=00000111$
$-7=11111001$
2. Subtract from 2 raised to the power of the number of bits in the representation you are using. If you are using one byte this will be $2^{8}$ or 256 ; if two bytes, $2^{16}$ or 65536 . For example:

$$
\begin{aligned}
256-7 & =249 \\
\text { so } \quad-7 & =11111001
\end{aligned}
$$

You can check your conversion by adding the positive number and its negative conversion; they should equal zero in the number of bits you are using for number representation, e.g.

$$
\begin{array}{lll} 
& +7 & 00000111 \\
\text { plus } & -7 & 11111001
\end{array}
$$

(1)00000000

The above two methods will also give you the positive equivalent of any negative number you may see in your lights in binary, e.g.

## 11110011

Reverse, and add one: $\quad 00001101=13$
Therefore the number was -13 . Some other negative representations in a single byte are:

| -1 | 11111111 |
| ---: | ---: |
| -3 | 11111101 |
| -4 | 11111100 |
| -64 | 11000000 |

Results from addition and subtraction are usually in the accumulator. All four systems can add the value of the byte following the operation code, so if an instruction is (on the 8080):

ADI 20
it would add 20 to the accumulator; 20 is known as the immediate operand.

All four systems have a carry flag (flags were briefly discussed on page 87). The carry flag is set to 1 if a carry (or borrow) occurs and cleared if this does not happen. All systems discussed except the 6502 have separate instructions for addition and subtraction with and without the contents of the carry flag being added to (or subtracted from) the result. It is useful in multi-precision arithmetic, which is discussed later in this section. The add and subtract instructions are as follows.

8080
ADI, ACI Adds the contents of the byte following the operation code to the accumulator - with and without carry respectively.
SUI, SBI The subtract form of the above - with or without borrow.
ADD R, ADC R Adds the contents of a register to the accumulator - with or without carry.

SUB R, SBB R The subtract form of the above - with or without borrow.
ADD M, ADC M Adds the contents of a memory location referenced by the L and H registers - with or without carry.
SUB M, SBB M The subtract form of the above - with or without borrow.

6800
ADDA, ADCA Adds an immediate operand or the contents of a memory location to the accumulator - with or without carry.
SUBA, SBCA The corresponding subtract instructions.
ADDB, ADCB $\}$ Perform the same functions using register B instead SUBB, SBCB $\}$ ABA, SBA

6502
ADC, SBC of the accumulator.
Adds/subtracts the contents of register B to/from the accumulator, with the result remaining in the accumulator.

Adds/subtracts an immediate operand or the contents of a memory location to/from the accumulator, with carry. CLC will clear the carry flag, if you wish to ensure that no carry influences the result.

## Z-80

ADD $n$, ADC $n$, SUB $n$, SBC $n$ (where $n$ is an immediate operand) are like 8080 ADI, ACI, SUI, SBI.
ADD $r$, ADC $r$, SUB $r$, SBC $r$ correspond to the ADD R type of 8080 instruction.
ADD (HL), ADC (HL), SUB (HL), SBC (HL) correspond to the ADD M type of 8080 instruction.

The following example finds the difference between two variables CAT and DOG, and then adds 10 and 20. It is assumed that all numbers and the resulting sum can be held in a single byte. The carry facility is not used. To avoid this on the 6502 it is necessary to set the carry on a subtraction and clear it before an addition. On the other systems a variety of different instructions are utilised to show their use - hence this small program is not necessarily the most efficient way of performing the calculation. The 8080 and Z-80 programs both have to move a sum into a register and the address of a memory location to registers H and L before doing the calculation.

| 8080 | 6800 | $650 ?$ | $2-80$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MV1 B . 10 | LDAB $\# 10$ | LDA CAT | LD B, 10 |
| LX1 D, DOG | LDAA CAT | SEC | LD HL, DOG |
| LDACAT | SUBA DOG | SBC DOG | LD A, (CAT) |
| SUBM | ABA | CLC | SUB (HL) |
| ADD B | ADDA \#20 | ADC $\# 10$ | ADD B |
| AD1 20 |  | ADC $\# 20$ | ADD 20 |

If you are working in assembly language, as opposed to writung a program in this language and then converting it yourself to machine code, you may find the following facilities useful for calculation programs. EQU enables you to give a value to a variable before it is used in a program instruction. This facility is convenient for defining frequently used constants, e.g.

## DOZEN EQU 12

DB has a similar function (and is sometimes written as DEFB), e.g.

## DOZEN DB 12

DS reserves storage of a specified number of bytes for a data name, e.g.
QUANT DS 4
would reserve four bytes.

## Multi-precision arithmetic

You will not want to be limited to quantities not greater than 127 . The 8080 and Z-80 have instructions for two-byte arithmetic in registers. If you wish to work with quantities larger than that, you have to make use of the 'carry' facility in such instructions as $A D C$.

The 8080 two-byte add instruction is DAD followed by B, D or H , which adds to the registers H and L the contents of the register pairs BC, DE and HL. The first-named register in each case would contain the sign bit ( 0 if positive, 1 if negative) and the most significant part of the number. The equivalent $\mathrm{Z}-80$ instruction is:
$\mathrm{ADD} \mathrm{HL}, \mathrm{BC}$ (or the corresponding register pair)
The following instructions add two 16 -bit (two-byte) numbers in QUANT1 and QUANT2 and leave the result in registers H and L. The carry flag is set if there is a carry from the most significant bit.

| 8080 | 2.80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| LHLD QUANT1 | LD BC, (QUANT1) |
| XCHG | LD HL, (QUANT2) |
| LHLD QUANT2 | ADD HL, BC |
| DAD D |  |

If you have not the above systems, or want to use operands larger than two bytes, you will have to utilise the 'carry' version of the add and subtract instructions. The following example shows how addition and subtraction with carry operate on two 16 -bit quantities.

## Addition

(more significant byte)
+00011100
+01011111
$+\frac{1}{01111100}$
(less significant byte)

| 01110111 | 7287 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 11111100 | +24572 |
| 01110011 | 31859,$~$ |



The first add or subtract must be done without carry (except on the 6502 when the carry flag must be cleared or set).

The following sequence of instructions performs $C O X+B O X=F O X$ on two-byte amounts. It is assumed that all results can be held in two bytes. In order to access the low-order byte of the operands, the address of the type 'COX +1 ' is used. The high-order byte would be in COX and the low-order byte would be in the next address, which can be referred to as $C O X+1$; for example, if the number was 256 :

## COX COX + 1 <br> 0000000100000000

In machine code these are two contiguous addresses such as 300 and 301

| 8080 | 6800 | 6502 | 2.80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LDA COX +1 | LDAB COX + 1 | CLC | LD A, (COX + 1) |
| MOV B, A | LDAA COX | LDA COX +1 | LD B, A |
| LDA BOX +1 | ADDB BOX +1 | ADC BOX +1 | LD A, $($ BOX + 1 ) |
| ADD B | adCa box | STA FOX +1 | ADD A, B |
| STA FOX + 1 | Staa FoX | LDA COX | LD ( $\mathrm{FOX}+1$ ), A |
| LDA COX | STAB FOX +1 | ADC Box | LD A, (COX) |
| MOV B, A |  | STA FOX | LD B, A |
| LDA box |  |  | LD A, (BOX) |
| ADC B |  |  | $\mathrm{ADCA}, \mathrm{B}$ |
| STA FOX |  |  | LD (FOX), A |

All systems except the 8080 have an overflow flag, which is set when a nine-bit signed number appears as a result of adding two one-byte numbers with the same sign. This condition occurs with negative numbers in the range -129 to -256 and positive ones in the range 128 to 254 . It is usually an error condition.

So far it has been assumed that you are adding and subtracting whole numbers. You can assume the binary point at any place in a single or multi-precision number. For example, 00011110 could represent 7.5 ; here the point is assumed before the last two bits of the byte. Binary fractions descend in powers of two: $1=.5 ; .01=.25 ; .001=.125$ etc. You have to work out how many places of binary fractions your result needs, allowing for any multiplication and division, which respectively increase and decrease the number of significant figures in the result. It is best to divide all your input by the appropriate power of 2 , so that it is all in fractional form. This power is known as a scaling factor. You will have to make adjustments each time you use a multiplication or division subroutine, if you wish to keep the original scaling, and then make the appropriate adjustment to the original numbers on output. This 'hunting the binary point' is a tiresome chore and is best avoided. Floating point toutines that automatically handle these problems have been written for most systems, and should be used if you are working with fractional numbers. Alternatively, you can use the binary-coded decimal (BCD) form of number representation, where you have no need to worry about the lack of correspondence between the decimal point and the binary point.

Reprinted from "Introduction to Microcomputer Programming" by Peter C. Sanderson, published by Newnes Technical Books, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 8PH. ISBN 040800415 0, price E3.75.

## Britain's Best Buy in Personal Computers




With $£ 20$ worth of Kansas programs. Add $£ 10$ Securicor charge.

Ask for a free copy of the 'Kansas Collection' of software for the Video Genie and Tandy TRS-80. And remember, ONLY Kansas programs are guaranteed to work on the Genie.

Kansas

Accessories available include DC to DC Converter DC $512 \quad £ 5.00$
(for operation off single 5 v supply) Model 756 \& 756 MF Only
Edge Connector KB 15 P $£ 1.95$ Numeric Key Pad KB710 $£ 7.50$ Plastic Case (Black) KB705 $£ 12.75$
UK Orders add $15 \%$ VAT on order total Overseas Orders add $£ 1.50$ p\&p FULL DATA SHEET ON REQUEST CITADEL PRODUCTS LIMITED Department CT 50 High Street Edgware Middlesex HA8 7EP Telephone: 01-951 1848


# enter the computer age video genie system 

- 12K MICROSOFT BASIC - 16K RAM, UHF MODULATOR - INTERNAL CASSETTE
- SECOND CASSETTE INTERFACE

+ VAT

£395
- 80 COLUMNS
- 70 LINES PER MINUTE
- GRAPHICS CHARACTERS - INTERFACES TO MOST MACHINES
- 100's OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE
- TRS-80 LEVEL II SOFTWARE COMPATIBLE

| Ses it at:- <br> 3-Line Computing <br> Hull 445496 <br> ABC Suppliss <br> Levenshuline O61 $43!9265$ <br> Advance TV Services <br> Bradlord 5 es333 <br> Allon TV Services <br> Stoke on Tient 616929 <br> Amateur Radio Shop <br> A4uade'shield 20774 <br> Arden Data Processing <br> Petertoro 49577 <br> Beaver Computers <br> anehamulor 22461 <br> Blandford Computars <br> Blanduas 5an?: <br> Briers Polytechnic Bookshop <br> Madestrough $2420^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Buas Stop <br> Nu" ; 469t |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Cambridge Micr
Catranice Lid
Warronice Ltd 6696700 Cavarn Electronics
Computer to Chips
Computer © Chips
Computer Business Syatems
Computerame Ltd.
Computera
日an
28819
Computopis Ltd.
Reg* Hicn Buzzand 376600
O B Microeomputars
Derwent Radio
Eiron Computers Ltd

Eloy Electronica
East Midiends Computer Services

LOWE
ELECTRONICS -anofe enoumints welcome
£330

+ VAT


## EPSON



Introduction to Microcomputer Programming
Peter C. Sanderson

* This practical guide tells you all you have to know to write your own programs.
* Describes BASIC, including common variants and assembly languages of microcomputer systems commonly available.
* Covers the four assembly languages of the microprocessors that form the basis of most systems - Intel 8080, Motorola 6800, MCS 6502 and Zilog Z-80.
Includes practical hints on program testing, development and a glossary of terms.


# $\mathbb{N}$ Newnes Technical Books Borough Green Sevenoaks Kent TN15 8PH 

## Order Your Copy Now

Return this coupon to Philip Chapman at the address above

Please send me
copy/ies of Introduction to Microcomputer Programming 0408004150 at $£ 3.75$ (US $\$ 8.50$ ) each.
I enclose a cheque/postal order for
Name
Address

# Light up your micro's day with this simple but effective light sensitive pen, ideal for quick data entry or menu selection in VDUl based systems. 

The light-pen we describe this month is extremely simple and cheap to construct. It detects the light being emitted either by a seven segment LED display or from an area of a VDU screen. The sensor is a phototransistor (Fig.1). There is no connection to its base terminal but when light falls on the transistor it has the same effect as an increase in base current and causes an increased flow of current from collector to emitter. The transistor has a lens, so it is fairly directional in its sensitivity, essential if one is to pick out a particular display digit or an area of a screen.

Displays are multiplexed at a high rate so that, although they appear to be shining continuously, the digits are really being turned on and off at high frequency. When the transistor is pointed towards a digit, and that digit flashes, a momentary current flows through the transistor. This causes a brief fall in potential at the junction between R1 and Q1. This 'low' pulse is transmitted through C1 and triggers the flip-flop.

The flip-flop can exist in either of two states, its output being high or low. Its inputs (pins 1 and 6) must normally be held high $(+5 \mathrm{~V})$. If the flip-flop is in its 'output high' state, a low input to pin 1 (from C1) causes its output to change to 'low'. To make the output 'high' again, pin 1 must first return to a 'high' input and a 'low' pulse must be applied to pin 6 . So, the output from the light pen is normally 'high', but goes 'low' when the pen receives a flash of light. It then stays 'low', until it is reset by a 'low' pulse at its reset input.


Fig.1. The light pen circuit diagram

## Construction

Figure 2 shows that the circuit needs only a tiny scrap of stripboard. It is best to assemble the flip-flop first. For testing, it can be powered from 6 V or 9 V batteries: Connect the meter to pin 4 (output) and temporarily join pins 1 and 6 (reset) to the positive supply. Disconnecting pin 1 from positive should make output go 'low' (nearly 0 V ). Then reconnect pin 1 to positive and output should stay 'low'. Disconnecting pin 6 from positive should make output go 'high' again. Strictly speaking, the pins should be connected to 0 V when disconnected from the positive, but the act of disconnection usually triggers the flip-flop.

Figure 3 shows where to solder the wires to the transistor. Use long light-duty wire to give maximum flexibility and slide a piece of sleeving over each joint before twisting the leads together. If you have no sleeving, use a short length of insulation from stouter wire, or tape. The assembly is then mounted in the barrel of an empty ball-point pen. It should wedge firmly in place, but a little glue can be used if required. Cut a section from the plug at the other end of the barrel - just enough so that the wires are firmly gripped when the plug is re-inserted.


Fig.2. The corresponding Veroboard overlay

## PARTS LIST <br> Resistors $1 / 3$ W 5\% <br> R1 $\quad 12 \mathrm{k}$ <br> Capacitors C1 <br> 100 n polyester

## Semiconductors

4011
TIL 81 phototransistor

## MICROLINK

The end is then sawn off the cap of the pen which protects the transistor and further increases its directional sensitivity. The board may be stood on 'legs' made of terminal pins soldered in at A1, A17 and H3, with the pin at H17 acting as a fourth leg. Alternatively, the board is so small that it can be attached to an odd corner of the microprocessor board, using a 'stickyfixer'.

Before connecting the circuit to the micro, run a test as described above, but pointing the pen at a source of light to make output change from high to low. Remember to point the pen away from light before trying to reset the circuit.

## Connections

With the 5-pin PCB plug shown in Fig.2, the connections are compatible with those used for previous interfaces, such as the LED interface (CT, February 1980), or the audio board (CT, August 1980). You can also use a jump-lead between the LED interface plug and the light pen plug. This connects the pen to the I/O device of the system at Port B0 (reset) and Port B2 (pen output). If you are using an Mk-14 without an I/O device, you can connect directly to the MPU - 'reset' to Flag 0 , pen output to SENSE A.

At the top edge-connector of the Mk-14 board, Flag 0 is third from the right and SENSE $A$ is seventh. The device operates from the regulated 5 V supply of the micro and draws only 25 uA in the dark or 400 uA in the light, so there is no chance of it overloading the regulator!.

## Programming

Figure 5 shows a program loop which can be a segment of a longer program. The important points are that the reset must first be made high and held high before one or more of the


Fig.3. Phototransistor connections
and characters in turn and store them in display. This is repeated in a loop sequence. The flowchart of Fig. 6 shows how it is possible for the pen to detect when one particular digit is being pointed at.

By cutting out the part to the right of the dashed line the program exits from the loop as soon as any digit is pointed at, the counter then containing the number of that digit. It can now go to any one of a number of different sub-routines.

C. COPYRIGHT MODMAGS LId

Fig.4. Putting it all together
digits is flashed. This is normally part of the process of displaying a message. The usual way of displaying a message on Mk-14 is to read from memory the code for each of the 8 digits

The sample program given here is useful for testing the pen. The flowchart of Fig. 7 explains its action.

## Fun and Games

This pen has several applications in educational programs, but even more use as a novelty in games. Instead of shooting down the ducks using the keyboard, why not knock


Fig.5. Light pen loop for use within a program

## MICROLINK



Fig.6. Program flowchart to display an eight digit message until the pen is pointed at a pre-determined digit.

| OF20 | C4 OD | LDI 'OD' $]$ Pointer 1 to display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF22 | 34 | XPAH P1] |
| OF23 | C4 01 | LDI '01' ] Flag 0 high to enable pen |
| OF25 | 07 | CAS J |
| OF26 | C4 FF A: | LDI 'FF' |
| OF28 | C9 01 | ST P1 + 1 |
| OF2A | 06 | CSA ] Read SENSE A |
| OF2B | D4 10 | ANI '10'] |
| OF2D | 9C F7 | JNZ A: If SENSE A still high continue display at digit 1 |
| OF2F | C400 | LDI ' 00 ' 7 Flag 0 low to reset pen |
| OF31 | 07 | CAS J |
| OF32 | C4 01 | LDI '01'] Flag 0 high to enable pen |
| 0F34 | 07 | CAS ] |
| 0F35 | C4 FF B: | LD1 'FF' |
| OF37 | C9 05 | ST P1 + 5 |
| OF39 | 06 | CSA $]$ Read SENSE A |
| OF34 | D4 10 | ANI '10'] |
| OF3C | 9C F7 | JNZ B: If SENSE A still high continue display at digit 5 |
| OF3E | C4 00 | LD1 '00' $]$ Flag 0 resets pen |
| OF40 | 07 | CAS J |

OF41 C4 01
OF43 07
OF44 90E0


CAS
JMP A: Go back and display digit 1 again


C COPVRIGHT MJDSAAGS ...
Fig.7. The 'Chase-the-Light' program flowchart. The displayed ' 8 ' jumps between positions one and five when it is pointed at by the pen.
them down with the pen? Perhaps the game could be renamed 'Fly-swat'. There are several ways in which one or two pens can be used by players in place of the keyboard, and the pen is certainly cheaper to build than an additional keyboard. Owners of systems with a VDU have almost unlimited scope for using this pen but, as always, it depends on the ingenuity of the programmer.


Computer Christmas fun from PREMIER： Three games full of seasonal flavour， and featuring multiple skill levels to entertain youngsters and challenge adults．
with single GOSUB calls
＊Inputs displayed at
＊Inputs displayed at any screen address without scrolling
＊Full page of strings displayed by defining just one variable
＊TEXTRA text display－a full screenful of text displayed direct from the keyboard
＊Graphics Design Toolkit－＇Graphics Underlay＇and ＇Screen Address Indicator＇to speed your graphics design ＊Precision Random Number Generator－a great improvement on Microsoft＇s RND
＊Instant clear and fill screen and other invaluable routines
＊Modular design to minimise RAM needed（full pack 1300 bytes－ $500-600$ bytes in typical applications） ＊Written entirely in BASIC for easy customisation ＊Comprehensive operating instructions and demonstration program
 compukit Ukiol SHARP MZ80K OHIOSUPERBOARD VIDEO GENIE microtan CASI0501／502P

䇾 REINDEER ROUNDUP－Can you catch
T．REINDEER ROUNDUP－Can you catch
Santa＇s reindeer in time for him to make his Christmas deliveries？it＇s not as easy as it looks，and at the higher levels of play，it＇s downright difficult，especially after a few tipples of Christmas spirit！锁 SUPER SANTA－Now you＇ve caught the reindeer，it＇s time to pop the presents down the chimneys，or at least，it＇s time to try to！Once again，great graphics，some neat twists，and a deceptively simple game to enthrall youngsters of all ages
W TOBOGGAN RUN－Can you steer your way down the toboggan run，avoiding the Abominable Snowmen，and without breaking the odd arm or leg？If not，don＇t worry，you＇re in good company－our Managing Director managed to break his neck， both arms and both legs when he tried his hand at TOBOGGAN RUN．Get well soon！

Our best－selling program pack：NOW ONLY $£ 14.95$ including VAT
Three fun－packed，light－hearted games at a Christmas gift price－only $£ 8.95$ including VAT

TOORDER：Enjoy the ultimate demonstration of program quality－in your own home on your own computer，with the security of our 10－day money－back guarantee of satisfaction UK：Just send cheque／PO to include 50 p to cover post， packing and insurance，quoting CT／12 on your order please．

OVERSEAS：Please deduct VAT（divide price by 1．15）and add postage for 200 grams weight OR send two International Reply Coupons for quotation／program details．
Orders normally despatched within five working days PLEASE SPECIFY YOUR COMPUTER WHEN ORDERING

PREMIER software is available ONLY direct from PREMIER PUBLICATIONS We will be pleased to send you details of our software range for your computer－phone or write today

> PTOM Premier Publ ications 12Kingscote Road Addiscombe Croydon Surrey Telephone 01－6566156 Brition＇s biggest hobby software specialist－over 100000 programs sold to date！

# Britain's first com computer kit. The Sinclair ZX80. 

## Price breakdown

ZX80 and manual: £69.52
VAT: £10.43
Post and packing FREE
Please note: many kit makers quote VAT-exclusive prices
You've seen the reviews you ve heard the excitement now make the kit'

This is the ZX80. 'Personal Computer World' gave it 5 stars for 'excellent value 'Benchmark tests say it's faster than all previous personal computers. And the response from kit enthusiasts has been tremendous

To help you appreciate its value, the price is shown above with and without VAT This is so you can compare the $Z \times 80$ with competitive kits that don't appear with inclusive prices

## 'Excellent value' indeed!

For just $£ 7995$ (Including VAT and p\&p) you get everything you need to buld a persona! computer at home PCB with IC sockets fo allics. case leads for direct connection to a cassette recorder and television (black and white or colour). everything!

Yet the $Z \times 80$ really is a complete. powerful. full-facility computer. matching or surpassing other personal computers at several times the price

The $\mathbf{Z X 8 0}$ is programmed in BASIC, the world's most popular computer language for beginners and experts alike

The ZX80 is pleasantly straightforward to assemble, using a fine-tipped soldering iron It immediately proves what a good job you ve done connect it to your TV linkit to an approprate powersource and youre ready to go

## Your 2X80 kit contains...

- Printed circuit board. with IC sockets for allics
- Complete components set. including all ICs-all manufactured by selected world leading suppliers
- New rugged Sinclair keyboard, touchsensitive. wipe-clean
- Ready-moulded case
- Leads and plugs for connection to domestic TV and cassette recorder (Programs can be SAVEd and LOADed on to a portable cassette recorder )
- FREE course in BASIC programming and usermanual


## Optional extras

- Maıns adaptor of 600 mA at 9 V DC nominal unregulated (available separately-see coupon)
- Additional memory expansion boards allowing up to 16 K bytes RAM (Extra RAM chips also avallable-see coupon)

[^5]
## The unique and

## valuable components of the

## Sinclair ZX80.

The Sinclair $\mathrm{Z} \times 80$ is not just another personal computer Quite apart fromits exceptionally low price the $2 \times 80$ has two uniquely advanced components the Sinclair BASIC interpreter, and the Sinclair teachyourself BASIC manual

The unique Sinclar BASIC interpreter offers remarkable programming advantages

- Unique 'one-touch' key word entry: the ZX80 eliminates a great deal of tiresome typing. Key words (RUN, PRINT, LIST, etc.) have their own single-key entry.
- Unique syntax check Only lines with correct syntax are accepted into programs. A cursor identifies errors immediately This prevents entry of long and complicated programs with faults only discovered when you try to run them
- Excellent string-handling capability-takes up to 26 string variables of any length All strings can undergo all relational tests (e g comparison) The $\mathrm{ZX80}$ also has string inputto request a line of text when necessary Strings do not need to be dimensioned
- Up to 26 single dimension arrays
- FOR/NEXT loops nested up to 26
- Variable names of any length
- BASIC language also handles full Boolean arithmetic. conditional expressions, etc
- Exceptionally powerful edit facilities, allows modification of existıng program lines
- Randomise function, useful for games and secret codes. as well as more serious applications
- Timer under program control
- PEEK and POKE enable entry of machine code instructions. USR causes jump to a user's machine language sub-routine
- High-resolution graphics with 22 standard graphic symbols
- All characters printable in reverse under program control
- Lines of unlimited length

Fewer chips, compact design, volume productionmore power per pound!

The ZX80 owes its remarkable low price to its remarkable design: the whole system is packed on to fewer, newer, more powerful and advanced LSI chips. A single SUPER ROM. for instance. contains the BASIC interpreter the character set. operating system, and monitor. And the $Z \times 80$ 's 1 K byte RAM is roughly equivalent to 4 K bytes in a conventional computer-typically storing 100 lines of BASIC. (Key words occupy only a single byte)

The display shows 32 characters by 24 lines
And Benchmark tests show that the ZX80 is faster than all other personal computers

No other personal computer offers this unique combination of high capability and low price



# AUTO WRITER 

Malcolm Friend

The writer program is written for an 8K PET and Commodore CBM2023 printer. As the Treasurer of the local branch of a national charity I often have to write letters or reports. A particularly time consuming fact, when using an ordinary typewriter, is that the content of many of the letters typed is exactly the same. I wrote this program to assist me and it provides all of the following:

1 - a choice of letter or manuscript (i.e. reports).
2 - an automatic count of the number of keystrokes on a line.
3 - an option for an automatically centred and underlined heading.
4 - a facility to address envelopes.
5 - a facility to type the same letter to a different person without the need to input the body of the letter again.
6 - ability to right justify.
7 - ability to edit the name, address, heading etc.
8 - ability to edit the body of the letter or manuscript.
After offering a choice of either a letter or manuscript, the program then instructs the user to enter the text. This is entered into the body of the program by an auto line numbering routine as follows.

## Expounding The Text

Line 150 prints the first of the reserved line numbers followed by 'PRINT \# 1,' and quote marks. Using the GET command in line 160 the keystrokes input are entered on to the line until the RETURN line 270 increments the line number, prints some variables to the screen and a COTO command. The BASIC program is then interrupted with an END, the keyboard counter is loaded and the buffer is also loaded with the ASC code which represents the RETURN key (13). This has the effect of RETURNing down the screen, entering screen contents into memory and executing the COTO command. (The variables have to be printed on to the screen as adding lines to the program resets all variables to zero.)
$Y$ and $Z$ are set to the ASCII code for zero in line 140. They are then incremented or decremented as keystrokes are entered or deleted in a PRINT line. However, they are not adjusted for any printer control characters entered. Line 240 POKEs their value to the bottom screen line and this provides the automatic count of keystrokes so that the line does not 'overflow'. When all the text is input the user enters the pi symbol to get out of the auto-mode (why pi? well, why not!). If the letter option has been selected the program then allows the date, recipients name, address etc to be entered. These are entered as variables at first but by using the same interrupt technique as before they are subsequently entered as lines in the program by the routine at line 1130. The rext part of the program for both letter and manuscript option allows a heading to be entered if appropriate and the letter or manuscript is then typed with any heading centred and underlined automatically.

## Options

The user is then offered various options, but most of these are self explanatory. Use is made of the interrupt technique to provide an auto line delete for option 3. Options 4 and 5 use the same technique to LIST the relevant part of the program automatically allowing use of the normal screen editing facility. The LIST command terminates the program and it is
necessary to enter a RUN command to restart. However this would set all of the variables to zero but by entering 'RUN2000' a sub-routine is called which re-inputs the values of all the variables necessary for the execution of the program.

10 REM ** ENTER YOUR OVN ADDRESS ETC IN LINES 470-500
20 REM ** NOTE THAT ALL CURSOR COMHANDS ARE TO THE CT STANDARD
30 REM ** THE PET PRINTER ALSO USES CURSOR UP AND DOWN TO SELECT
40 REM ** UPPER OR LONER CASE IN PRINT STATEMENTS
99 REM ** START OF PROGRAM PROPER
100 PRINT "[CLS]"
110 PRINT "SELECT OPTION:-[CD]":PRINT " $1=$ LETTER. [CD]":PRINT "2=MANUSCRIPT."
120 GET Sl:IF Sl=0 THEN 120
130 REM ** INPUT TEXT
140 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "ENTER TEXT.":FOR $I=1$ TO 1000: NEXT I:LN=555: $\mathrm{Y}=48: Z=48$
150 PRINT " (CLS][5CD]";LN;"PRINT\#1,"CHRS(34);
160 GET LS:IF LS="" THEN 160
170 PRINT LS;:IF ASC(L\$) $=17$ OR ASC $(L \$)=145$ THEN 230
180 IF ACS (LS) $=20$ THEN $Z=Z-1$
190 IF ASC(LS) $=20$ AND $2=47$ THEN $Y=Y-1$
200 IF ASC $(L S)=20$ AND $Z=47$ THEN $Z=Z+10$
210 IF ASC (L $\$$ ) $=20$ THEN 230
$220 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1$
230 IF $Z=58$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{Z}=58$ THEN $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{z}-10$
240 POKE 33708,Y:POKE 33709,z
250 IF ASC(LS) $=222$ THEN 300
260 IF ASC (L\$) <>13 THEN 160
270 LN=LN+5:PRINT "LN=";LN;":Sl=";S1;":Y=48: $2=48$ : GOTO 150"
280 POKE $525,4:$ FOR $N=0$ TO 3:POKE 527+N,13:NEXT: PRINT "(HOM]": END
290 REM ** INPUT ADDRESS ETC.
300 PRINT " (CLS)": IF SI=2 THEN 430
310 PRINT "(CLS)ENTER DETAILS OF ADDRESSEE": PRINT
320 PRINT "PRECEDE EACH INPUT WITH QUOTATION MARKS."
330 PRINT "FIRST LINE OF ADDRESS":INPUT "A $\$=$ "; AS
340 PRINT "SECOND LINE OF ADDRESS": INPUT "B $\$=$ "; B
350 PRINT "THIRD LINE OF ADDRESS": INPUT "C $\$=$ "; $\mathrm{C} \$$
360 PRINT "FOURTH LINE OF ADDRESS":INPUT "DS=";DS
370 PRINT "FIFTH LINE OF ADDRESS":INPUT "ES=";ES
380 PRINT "DEAR ??":INPUT "G\$=";GS:GOTO 1130
390 IF S2 $=2$ THEN 460:REM ** OPTION 2
400 PRINT "[CLS]DATE":INPUT "FS=";FS:PRINT "VALEDICTION": INPUT "HS="; HS
410 PRINT "FIRST LINE RE SIGNATURE": INPUT "IS="; IS
420 PRINT "SECOND LINE RE SIGNATURE": INPUT "JS="; J\$
430 PRINT "[CLS]ENTER HEADING OR TYPE QUOTATION MARK AND PRESS RETURN."
440 INPUT "K $=$ "; K
450 REM ** PRINT LETTER/MANUSCRIPT
460 GOSUB 1220:OPEN1, 4:IF Sl=2 THEN 520
470 PRINT "[CLS]": PRINT\#1,TAB(40) "XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX,"
480 PRINT\#1,TAB(40) "XXXXXXXXXXXXXX,":
PRINT\#1,TAB(40) "XXXXXXX,"
490 PRINT\#1,TAB(40) "XXXXXX,": PRINT\#1, TAB(40) "XXXXXXX."
500 PRINT\#1,"T(CD]ELEPHONE:-XXXXX"TAB(25)Fs:
PRINT\#1:PRINT\#1
510 PRINT\#1,"D[CD]EAR[CU] "GS:PRINT\#1
520 IF $\mathrm{K} \$={ }^{\prime \prime}$ " THEN 550
$530 \mathrm{~T}=\operatorname{INT}((60-\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{K} \$)) / 2): \operatorname{PRINT} \# 1, \mathrm{TAB}(\mathrm{T}) \mathrm{K} \$$
540 FOR $\mathrm{I}=0$ TO (LEN(K\$)-1): PRINT\#1,TAB(T+1)" " ${ }^{4}$ ]" CHRS(141);:NEXT I:PRINT\#1
550 REM ** LINES 555-825 RESERVED FOR TEXT
830 IF Sl=2 THEN 880
840 PRINT\#1; PRINT\#1, TAB (40) H\$:FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 5: PRINT\#1:NEXT I
850 PRINT\#1, TAB(40) I $\$: \operatorname{PRINT} \# 1$, TAB (40) J\$: PRINT\#1
860 PRINT\#1,AS:PRINT\#1,BS:PRINT\#1,C\$:PRINT\#1,D\$: PRINT\#1, ES
870 REM ** SELECT OPTION
880 CLOSE1,4:PRINT "[CLS]SELECT OPTION:-":PRINT " $1=$ TYPE LETTER/MANUSCRIPT/COPY."

```
890 PRINT "2=TYPE SAME LETTER TO ANOTHER PERSON."
900 PRINT "3=TYPE DIFFERENT LETTER OR
    MANUSCRIPT.":PRINT "4=TYPE ENVELOPE."
910 PRINT "5=EDIT ADDRESS ETC.":PRINT "6=EDIT
    TEXT.":PRINT "7=FINISH."
920 GET S2:IF S2=0 THEN 920
930 ON S2 GOTO 940,290,1000,940,1060,1060,1050
940 REM ** OPTION I OR 4
950 PRINT "[CLS]PRESS ANY KEY WHEN PRINTER READY."
960 GET S$:IF S$="" THEN 960
970 IF S2=1 THEN 460
980 OPEN1,4:PRINT#1,TAB(18)AS:PRINT#1,TAB(18)B$:
    PRINT#1,TAB(18)C$
990 PRINT#1,TAB(18)DS:PRINT#1,TAB(18)ES:GOTO }88
1000 REM ** OPTION 3
1010 PRINT "[CLS]WAIT WHILE THE OLD TEXT IS
    DELETED.":FOR I=1 TO 1000:NEXT I:J=555
1020 L=1020:PRINT "[CLS][2 CD]":FOR I=J TO J+8:
    IF I>LN THEN L=110
1030 PRINT I:NEXT I:PRINT "J="J+9":LN="LN":GOTO"L
1040 POKE 525,10:FOR N=0 TO 9:POKE 527+N,13:NEXT N:
        PRINT "[HOM]":END
1050 PRINT "[CLS]TERMINAL CLOSED":END:REM ** OPTION 7
1060 REM ** OPTION 5 OR 6
1070 PRINT "[CLS]TEXT WILL NOW LIST AND MAY BE
    EDITED IN THE NORMAL WAY."
```


## pET MENU

Trevor Lusty

This program is designed for the lazy! If you have a PET and cassette recorder rather than discs, you will know how easy it is to lose track of your programs. If you record this short routine at the start of each tape you will be able to:-

1. see what programs are on the tape.
2. select the required program and have it loaded automatically, no matter where it is on the tape.
3. repeat commands such as SAVE without having to retype anything.

## How It Works

The program works by poking characters into the PET's keyboard input buffer. The buffer is provided to hold input which is typed while the PET is otherwise engaged. When the PET has completed its current assignment, it reads anything in the input buffer. If this happens to contain the 4 characters 'RUN(return)' then RUN is typed to the screen and the carriage return completes the sequence.

Having asked you to select the required program the menu program clears the screen, and prints the command LOAD and the program name on the screen. It then POKEs a carriage return, the command RUN and a second carriage return to the input buffer. Having homed the cursor the program ends. The normal 'READY' message appears on the second line of the screen, and the cursor is positioned on the next. The input buffer is now polled and the first carriage return executes the LOAD instruction. When the required program is found and loaded the rest of the characters stored in the buffer start it running.

The names of the programs on the tape are stored in the DATA statements. When the program is first entered these statements should contain forty blanks between the quotes. This means that the program is always the same length after updating as it was when first recorded. This precaution ensures that an index update does not overwrite other programs on the tape.

The second feature of the menu program is the short machine code subroutine POKEd to the second cassette buf-

1080 PRINT:PRINT "TO RESTART ENTER 'RUN 2000'PRESS 'RETURN'."
1090 FOR I=1 TO 2000:NEXT I
1100 IF S2=5 THEN PRINT "[CLS][3 CD]LIST 1221-1231"
1110 IF S2=6 THEN PRINT "[CLS][3 CD]LIST 555-"LN
1120 PRINT "[HOM]":POKE 525,1:POKE 527,13:END
1130 REM ** GOTO RE VARIABLES
$1140 \mathrm{z} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(34): \operatorname{PRINT}$ "[CLS][3 CD]1221A\$="Z\$A\$: PRINT " $1222 \mathrm{~B} \$=$ " $\mathrm{Z} \$ \mathrm{~B} \$$
1150 PRINT " $1223 \mathrm{C} \$==^{n} \mathrm{Z} \$ \mathrm{C} \$$ :PRINT " $1224 \mathrm{D} \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Z} \$ \mathrm{D} \$$ : PRINT "1225ES=" Z \$E
1160 PRINT " $1226 \mathrm{G} \$=" \mathrm{Z}$ GS:PRINT "S2="S2":LN="LN": Sl="Sl:GOTO 390"
1170 POKE 525,07:FOR N=0 TO 6:POKE 527+N,13:NEXT: PRINT " [HOM]": END
$1180 \mathrm{Z} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(34):$ PRINT "[CLS][3 CD] 1227F $\$=$ " $\mathrm{Z} \$ \mathrm{~F} \$:$ PRINT " $1228 \mathrm{H} \$=$ " $\mathrm{Z} \$ \mathrm{H} \$$
1190 PRINT "1229I\$="Z\$I\$:PRINT "1230J\$="Z\$J\$: PRINT " $1231 \mathrm{~K} \$=$ " $\mathrm{Z} \$ \mathrm{~K} \$$
1200 PRINT "1232LN="LN":S1="S1:PRINT "S2="S2": GOTO 460"
1210 POKE 525,07:FOR N=0 TO 6:POKE 527+N,13:NEXT: PRINT "[HOM]": END
1220 REM ** LINES 1221-1232 RESERVED FOR VARIABLES
1240 RETURN
2000 GOSUB 1220:GOTO 880:REM ** WAY BACK AFTER EDIT
fer. When called, this routine loads 4 'home cursor carriage return' characters to the keyboard input buffer. The routine is useful when more than one copy of a program is to be saved as a precaution against the dreaded load error.

Once loaded this routine will always be in the buffer unless the second cassette file is opened, or the machine is switched off. The method of use is to clear the screen, home the cursor, and then enter the required statement. The 'return' is not pressed at this point, but the cursor is moved down the screen and 'SYS 826(return)' is entered.

You can now have a cup of coffee while the PET gets on with it.
$170 \quad P=825$
180 READ $N:$ IF $N<>() 255$ THEN $P=P+1$ : POKE P, N: GOTO 180
190 DATA 162, 0, 189, 76, 3, 157, 111, 2
200 DATA 232, 224, 8, 208, 245, 169, 8, 133
210 DATA $158,96,19,13,19,13,19,13$
220 DATA 19, 13, 255
230 FOR I = 1 TO 10
240 READ A\$(I)
250 NEXT I
260 PRINT "[CLS]"
270 PRINT "FILES UN THIS TAPE ARE :-"
280 PRINT
290 FOR I = 1 TO 10
300 PRINT I; AS(I)
310 NEXT I
320 PRINT:INPUT "WHICH DO YOU WANT "; I
330 PRINT "[CLS] [HOM] [2CD]"; CHR\$(34);
AS(1); CHRS(34)
340 POKE 158,5
350 POKE 623, 13
360 POKE 624, 82
370 POKE 625, 85
380 POKE 626, 78
390 POKE 627, 13
400 PRINT "[HOM]"
410 END
420 DATA "INDEX [35 SPC]"
430 DATA "PROGRAM NAME ONE [ 24 SPC]"
440 DATA "PROGRAM NAME TWO [24 SPC]"
450 DATA "PROGRAM NAME THREE [22 SPC]"
460 DATA "PROGRAM NAME FOUR [ 23 SPC]"
470 DATA "PROGRAM NAME FIVE [ 23 SPC]"
480 DATA "PROGRAM NAME SIX [ 24 SPC]"
490 DATA "PROGRAM NAME SEVEN [22 SPCI""
500 DATA "PROGRAM NAME EIGHT [22 SPC]"
510 DATA "PROGRAM NAME NINE [ 23 SPC]
520 END

FREE - ADVICE/DEMO/COFFEE
PET NEW KEYBOARD
from $£ 399.00+£ 59.85$ VAT $£ 179.00+£ 26.85$ VAT $£ 249.00+£ 37.35$ VAT UK 101 BUILT SUPERBOARDI £ 156.52 + £23.48VAT STYLISH CASE-UK101/S. Boardf 29.39 + £ 4.41 VAT TRS80 16K LEVEL II 5 $1 / 4$ DISC DRIVE for TRS80 H 14 LINE PRINTER KIT
BULL $£ 356.00+£ 53.40$ VAT $£ 236.00+£ 39.40$ VAT $£ 356.00+£ 53.48$ VAT $£ 510.00+£ 76.50$ VAT
EXIDY SORCERER $16 / 32 / 48$
from $£ 749.00+£ 112.35$ VAT $£ 320.00+£ 48.00$ VAT
VIDEO GENIE SYSTEM 16 K
£458. 85 £205.85 £286. 35 £180.00 f 33.80 £ 409.40 $€ 271.40$ £41.00 f586.50

## SOFTWARE

NEW ADVENTURE FOR TRS8O LEVEL 216 K
'VAMPIRES CASTLE' $\mathbf{£ 7 . 5 0}$. Find the bullets and Kill the vampire.
SAVE THE CITY
MASTERMIND
SPACE ATTACK £6.00
NOUGHTS \& CROSSES $£ 5.00$
SHARP
$£ 7.00$
SHEEPDOG TRIALS
£8.00
INVADERS £8.00
SUBMARINE
£6.00
GRAPH PLOTTER 84.00 inc.

GENUBER PROGRAM 101
GRAPHIC AID FOR 101
GRAPHIC AID FOR TRS80
ONE-ARM BANDIT TRS8O
enter the computer age video genie system

- 12K MICROSOFT BASIC
- 16K RAM, UHF MODULATOR
- INTERNAL CASSETTE £330 INTERFACE

- 80 COLUMNS
- 70 Lines per minute
- GRAPHICS CHARACTERS
- interfaces to most MACHINES
£395
- VAT


- 100's OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE - TRS-80 LEVEL II SOFTWARE COMPATIBLE

SMG MICROCOMPUTERS
39. Windmill Street, Gravesend, Kent Telephone: Gravesend 55813

## Softcentre

OVER 100 PROGRAMS FOR CBM/PET
Send 12 p stamp for free catalogue or 50 p stamps for catalogue + free program . . . worth E's!

Part Exchange your unwanted (Brand Labell) Programs
Top Royalties for your own original top quality programs - send cassette. (Sharp \& TRS80/V. Genie also wanted)

## VIDEO GENIE £330

SHARP (48K) £499 WITH FREE XTAL BASIC!
ITT 2020 16K £699
EPSON TX-80B $£ 365$
FRICTION/TRACTOR
RADOFIN TELETEXT CONVERTOR ONLY $£ 187.501$
ITT DISK DRIVE WITH FREE CONTROLLER $£ 299$
PETMASTER SUPERCHIP £ 45 TOOLKIT (N.R.) E45 VERBATIM MD525-01 DISKS (PET/ITT/C/THINK) E22/10
PET SOUND BOX $£ 14.50$
$10 \times \mathrm{C}-12$ CASSETTES $£ 3.60$
$200 \times \mathrm{C}-12$ CASSETTES only $£ 56$ !
COMPUTHINK D/D: $400 \mathrm{~K} £ 825800 \mathrm{~K} £ 995$
PET CASSETTE
WITH AUDIO MONITOR \& COUNTER £55 MOST MICROS BOUGHT, SOLD, REPAIRED

## 26 ALBANY ROAD

RAYLEIGH ESSEX
Callers strictly by appointment

ALL PRICES EXCLUSIVE OF V.A.T. \& CARRIAGE


## Multi-User PET (Mu-pet) links 3-8 PET computers to one Commodore disc drive and a printer.

Mu-pet is very good news indeed for those PET users wanting a multi-user computer system and who, up until now, have run up against a budgetary brick wall.

Mu-pet delivers the goods at very low cost... which is one of the reasons it's become the world's biggest selling multi-PET system. Precisely engineered in the U.S. and Canada, Mu-pet makes the most of PET computers - without the need for program changes.
$£ 595$ is all it costs for a standard Mu-pet system that links three PET computers to a single Commodore disc drive and a printer. The cost of linking more PET computers, up to a maximum of eight, is $£ 125$ for each addition.

All machines have access to the disc drive and printer. The hardware which all runs via the IEEE bus has been so well designed that each PET thinks the disc is its own, and priority depends on who gets there first.

If you've three or more PETS, then you need a Mu-pet to make the most of them.

## AfRRCO GEMSOFT Computer Services

## Appointed dealers for APPLE,

 SUPERBRAIN, VIDEO-GENIE.As well as supplying the Micro Systems above, we specialise in writing Software for those special applications for which you cannot buy a package, such as Special Stock controls, Invoicing systems, Production control and planning, Engineering, etc.

Our current projects include systems for Hire-Purchase accounts control, Stock Control for HiFi retailers, Re-order scheduling, and a data-logging system.)

So, whether you require a Micro-Computer at a competitive price... supported with some intelligent advice, or a system with standard or special software, Contact:

Aerco-Gemsoft Computer Services, 27, Chobham Road, Woking,
Surrey GU21 1JD
Telephone: Woking (04862) 22881


BUBBLE MEMORY and REAL TIME CLOCK for NASCOM


The 8423 is fully assembled, burnt in and plugs into the 77 way NASBUS

* Add a non-volatile memory to your NASCOM I or II
* Monitor transparent - use it with NAS-SYS, T2, T4 or B-Bug
* Unaffected by dust or vibration
* 92,304 bit capacity organised as 144 minor loops of 641 bits
* Battery supported CMOS clock generates perpetual day, date, time
* Dealer's enquiries welcomed


## MICRODATA COMPUTERS LTD.

BELVEDERE WORKS, BILTON WAY PUMP LANE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, HAYES MIDDLESEX UB3 3ND
Telephone 01-848 9871(6 lines) TELEX 934110

## What Is A Microprocessor?

$£ 10.00$ aspects of microprocessors including Binary and Hexadecimal counting, Programming etc

Adams, C.- BEGINNERS GUIDE TO COMPUTERS AND MICROPROCESSORS WITH PROJECTS E6.05 Understanding building programming and operating your own microcomputer

AhI - BASIC COMPUTER GAMES
£6.60
Albrecht, B.- BASIC FOR HOME COMPUTERS. A self teaching guide
$£ 6.60$
Shows you how to read, write and understand basic programming language used in the new personal size microcomputers

Albrecht, B.-BASIC. A self teaching guide (2ndedition)
E. 7.15

## Alcock, D. - ILLUSTRATING BASIC

$£ 4.25$
This book presents a popular and widely available language called BASIC, and explains how to write simple programs

Adams. - MASTER GUIDE TO ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS
$E 9.25$
E7.45
Hallmark - MASTER IC COOKBOOK
Towers. - INTERNATIONAL MICROPROCESSOR
Towers.-
SELECTOR
$E 7.45$
Barden, W. - Z-80 MICROCOMPUTER HANDBOOK
£7.75
Barden, W. - HOW TO BUY AND USE MINICOMPUTERS AND MICROCOMPUTERS
£7.90
Discusses these smaller computers and shows how they can be used in a variety of practical and recreational tasks in the home or business

Barden, W. HOW TO PROGRAM MICROCOMPUTERS
This book
This book explains assembly language programming of microcomputers based on the Intel 8080 . Motorola MC6800 and MOS Technology MC 56502 microprocessor

Bibbero, R.J. - MICROPROCESSORS IN IN. STRUMENTS AND CONTROL

E13.10
Introduces the background elements, paying particular regard to the dynamics and computational instrumentation required to accomplish real-time data processing tasks.

Lancaster, D. - TV TYPEWRITER COOKBOOK £7.75 An in-depth coverage of TV typewriters (TVs) the only truly low-cost microcomputer and small display interface
Lancaster, D. - CHEAP VIDEO COOKBOOK £6.50
Lesea, A. - MICROPROCESSOR INTERFACING TECHNIQUES £11.20
Leventhal-INTROTOMICROPROCESSORS £11.00
Lewis, T.G.- MIND APPLIANCE HOME COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

E5. 25
Hilburn, J.L. - MICROCOMPUTERS, MICROPROCESSORS, HARDWARE, SOFTWARE AND APPLICATIONS
£17.40 Complete and practical introduction to the design, programming operation, uses and maintenance of modern microprocessors, their integrated circuits and other components

## Klingman, E. - MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEMS DESIGN

£17.65 Outstanding for its information on real microprocessors, this text is both an introduction and a detailed information source treating over a dozen processors, including new third generation devices. No prior knowledge of microprocessors or microelectronics is knowledge of the reader.
required for the rep

Kemeny, J.G.- BASIC PROGRAMMING A basic text

Korn, G.A. MICROPROCESSOR AND SMALL DIGITAI COMPUTER SYSTEMS FOR ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS
£23.80
This book covers the types, languages, design software and applications of microprocessors.

Tedeshi- THE ACTIVE FILTERHANDBOOK £5.60
Rao, G.U.- MICROPROCESSOR AND
ICRO.
PROCESSORSYSTEMS £23.00
A completely up-to-date report on the state-of-the-art of microprocessors and microcomputers written by one of the leading experts

Rony, P.H. - THE 8080A BUGBOOK: Microcomputer
Interfacing \& Programming
The principles, concepts and applications of an 8. bit $^{2}$ microcomputer based on the 8080 microprocessor CPU chip The emphasis is on a computer as a controller.

Scelbi- 6800 SOFTWARE GOURMET GUIDE AND
COOKBOOK E9.20

Scelbi- 8080 SOFTWARE GOURMET GUIDE AND COOKBOOK E9.20

Haviland- HOW TO DESIGN, BUILD AND PROGRAM YOUR OWN WORKING COMPUTER SYSTEM. $£ 7.10$

Spencer - GAME PLAYING WITH BASIC
£5.95

Schoman, K,- THE BASIC WORKBOOK
E4.10

Sirion, D. - BASIC FROM THE GROUND UP
$£ 6.20$

Soucek, B.- MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCOMPUTERS E19.40
Here is a description of the applications programming and interfacing techniques common to all microprocessors.

Spracklen, D. - SARGON
£10.00
A computer chess program in Z-80 assembly language.
Titus - MICROCOMPUTER ANALOGUE CONVERTER

Titus - 8080/8085 SOFTWARE DESIGN
$£ 7.60$
Tracton- 57 PRACTICAL PROGRAMS \& GAMES IN BASIC £6.65 Programs for everything from Space war games to Blackjack

Waite, M. - MICROCOMPUTER PRIMER
$£ 8.95$
Waite, M- YOUR OWN COMPUTER £2.25 Introduces the beginner to the basic principles of the microcomputer.

Libes, S. - SMALL COMPUTER SYSTEMS HANDBOOK
£6.20

The Primer written for those new to the field of personal home computers

## Lippiatt- ARCHITECTURE OF SMALL COMPUTER SYSTEMS <br> £6.10

Moody, R. - FIRST BOOK OF MICROCOMPUTERS
(the hoe computer owners best friend)
£4.00
McGlynn, D.R. - MICROPROCESSORS - Technology,
Architecture \& Applications
E11.30
This introduction to the computer-on-a-chip provides a
clear explanation of the important new device.
Hordeski- MICROPROCESSOR COOKBOOK
£4.95

Monro- INTERACTIVE COMPUTING WITH BASIC
£4.35
Nagin, P.- BASIC WITH STYLE £4.50
Programming Proverbs. Principles of good programm-
ing with numerous examples to improve programming
style and producing.

Ogdin- SOFTWARE DESIGN FOR MICROCOMPUTERS
£8.85
Ogdin - MICROCOMPUTER DESIGN £7.45

Peatman - MICROCOMPUTER BASE DESIGN
$£ 6.10$

Peckham - HANDS ON BASIC WITH PET £10.50

Peckham - BASIC - AHANDS ON METHOD £8.65
Sawusch- 1,001 THINGS TO DO WITH YOUR PER-
SONALCOMPUTER
£6.00

Coan, J.S. - BASIC BASIC £7.00
An introduction to computer programming in BASIC language.

Ditlea - A SIMPLE GUIDE TO HOME COMPUTERS
$£ 4.10$

Freiberger, S. - CONSUMERS GUIDE TO PERSONAL COMPUTING AND MICROCOMPUTERS £6.00

Gilmore, C.M. BEGINNERS GUIDE TO MICRO-
PROCESSORS
$£ 4.90$

Safford- COMPLETE MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEMS
HANDBOOK

Gosling, R.E. - BEGINNING BASIC E3.45
Introduces BASIC to first time users
Graham, N. - MICROPROCESSOR PROGRAMMING
FOR COMPUTER HOBBYISTS £7.15

Hordeski- ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MICRO. COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY $£ 6.95$

Heiserman, D.L.- MINIPROCESSORS FROM
CALCULATORS TOCOMPUTERS
£5.35

Ward -
MICROPRO
PROGRAMMING HANDBOOK
CRO-
Authorative practical guide to microprocessor $\mathbf{E 6 . 0 0}$
struction programming and applications

Goodman- TROUBLESHOOTING MICRO. PROCESSORS AND DIGITALLOGIC
$£ 5.90$
Zaks, R. - INTRODUCTION TO PERSONAL AND BUSINESS COMPUTING
$£ 8.60$

Zaks, R.- MICROPROCESSORS FROM CHIPS TO
SYSTEMS $£ 8.50$

## NASCOM 1 and 2 16384 BYTES for UNDER $£ 100$ ! 32768 BYTES for UNDER $£ 140$ !

## UK 101 SUPERBOARD 23807 BYTES FREE!

## SMART MEMORY EXPANSION

Send SAE for more details to: Mike Dennis Associates, Blackberries, Sherriffs Lench, Evesham, Worcs, WR11 5SR. Tel: Evesham (0386) 870841

## NASCOM USERS

We provide a growing range of assembled and tested NASBUS COMPATIBLE add-on boards. All are designed and manufactured to professional standards and use top quality PCB's with gold edge connectors.

WT625 COLOUR GRAPHICS BOARD
£136.00
13 colours, 5760 pels, flashing and double height characters etc. etc.
Firmware support on 2708 EPROM @ $£ 11.00$
Documentation only @ $£ 3.95$

## WT910 SOUND BOARD

$\mathbf{£ 4 9 . 6 0}$
Generates complex sounds and music under program control. With amplifier and speaker. Provision for optional features:- tune synthesiser, D/A, sound through TV. Documentation only @ £1.95.

## WT100 PROTOTYPE BOARD

£9.75
Specifically designed for your own NASCOM add-on
circuits. Very easy to use, no track cutting, NASBUS signal names on connector.

Boards: Add $£ 1.00$ pp + 15\% VAT. Documentation: Add 50p pp (no VAT).

WINCHESTER TECHNOLOGY LTD PO Box 26, Eastleigh, Hants. SO5 5YY TEL: 0421566916

## NEW NEW



NO. 1 FOR ALL YOUR BUSINESS, EDUGATION \& LEISURE



## TANGERINE A British Computer

Microtan 65 kit
Microtan 65 assembled
Tanex (min contg.) kit
Tanex imin.contg.) assembled Expanded Tanex kit
Expanded Tanex assembled
20 way Keypad
Full ASCli keyboard
£79.35 10K Microsoft BASIC in Eprom
90.85 X-8ug
49.45 Tanram Imin contg. I assembled
60.95 Tanram expanded assembled
22.47 Minı-Mother Board
134.00 Mirı-Rack with Power supply
11.50 Kevboard case
64.80 Manuals available separately
£56.35
34.50
50.60

Micron
Caesette Deta Tape C12 branded iwhy settie for less), 50p each Software Curnor control for Tangerine on a C12 caneetto, E 5.00

Video Genie System f230 + VAT


Post Extra

36 Instant BASIC 40 BASIC BASIC
7.1560 Programming to 6502
7.15 The best of BASIC Prog.
6.95150 Compt. Progs. that Work
8.75161 More BASIC Computer Games
$5.50 \quad 168$ Microsoft BASIC 1826502 Assem. Lang 185 A Guide to BASIC Programmes 195 The 8 ASIC Handbook 203 Best of Micros Vol. 212 Crash Course in Micros 224 The BASIC Cookbook 232 Computer Prog. Handbook 237 How to design, build $\&$ programme your own computer 246 Modern Digntal Communs 249 PET/CBM Pers a Games in BASIC 5.75 $264 \mathrm{PET} / \mathrm{CBM}$ Personal Compt. Guide 10.50

## THE ZX80 COMPANION

## Second Edition THE MONITOR REVEALED

This best-selling Sinclair ZX80 manual has now been extended to include a detailed explanation of the monitor, routines and entry points. Send $£ 10$ cheque/P.O. to:

## LINSAC 68 Barker Road, Middlesbrough Cleveland TS5 5ES

Send s.a.e. for latest catalogue of ZX80 programs - games, educational and utilities - in lower-priced packages.

## Z-800 PRINTER

Dot matrix printer * RS232, 20mA, Centronics, \& IEEE $488 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{O}^{*} 64,72,80,96,120$ or 132 chars/line * Tractor and friction feed " 2 K Buffer $+£ 360.00$

ANACOM 150 PRINTER
Protessional printer * $9 \times 9$ dot mattix * Upper/lower case " 150 chars/sec * 10 chars/inch * Tractor feed


## MICROLINE 80 PRINTER

Quiet operation * Dol matrix * 40, 80 or 132 columins * 96 ASCII \& 64 graphic chars "Centronics interface £420.00

## VIDEO GENIE

Z-B0 CPU * 16 K RAM * 12 K Basic ROM - TR $\$ 80$ Level II compatible "Inbuilt cassette deck " RF \& Video out. put for TV/VDU * $£ 325.00^{*}$ Centronics printer interface £35.00


SUPERBOARD II
6502 CPU - $8 K$ Microsott Basic in ROM - 4K RAM * 50 Hz operation - Ready buill with kevtroard * $£ 155.00^{*}$ Extra 4K RAM 120.00

## PROGRAM AIDS

Flowchart Template
50 mixed program sheets
1000 sheets tractor listing paper
1000 sheets tractor listing pape
$1000 \times 3$ wide address labels
$£ 0.70$
$£ 1.00$
£6.00

## CUMANA FLOPPY DISC SYSTEMS

Apple::
Dual Disc Drive Disc Controller Card TASBO:-
Single 40 track Drive Single 77 track Drive Dual 77 rackDrive
£498.00
$£ 49.00$
$£ 236.00$
234500
f 440.00
E645.00


Unsure of what to buy? Why not hire \& try? Write for latest catalogue of software $\&$ hardware. All prices exclude carriage and VAT. Carriage quote at time of order
36. OAKIANDS AVENUE THORNT

HORNTON HEATH,
SURREY, CR4 7PH

# BITE EPES COMPUTER PRODUCTS LTD 

## 4 Westgate, Wetherby, West Yorks, LS22 4LL

 Telephone (0837) 63744
## THE NORTH'S LEADING NASOM SPECIALIST

## NEW PRODUCTS FOR NASCOM:

DISCS:
Single drive
$£ 380.00$
Double drive w
Professionally designed tor your NASCOM
KENILWORTH CASE
A high quality case made from stelvetite coated steel and solid mahogany
Mounting Kit for two cards
£49.50
Mounting Kit for five cards

## SARGON CHESS PACK

This pack includes the book and e tape with Sargon prepared to fun under NAS-SYS. Also included is a special graphics rom and a PCB giving your NA SCOM the ability to switch between two graphics ROMs, your original and the chess ROM All the above for only

## HENELEC EPROM PROGRAMMER

This unit allows the NASCOM user to program both 2708 and 2716 EPROMs and complete with operating soltware only

## INTERFACE EPROM BOARD

Provides sockets for both 2708 and 2716 EPROMs (up to 16 EPROMs) and also provides a fully decoded socker for the NASCOM 8K BASIC ROM. This board is produced to full NASBUS specification and can be used in "page mode" together with the new NASCOM RAM B. Wait states may be generated on board to allow a NASCOM 1 to run at 4 MHz in BASIC. The complete Kit at only

## CASTLE INTERFACE

Gives the following features:- Auto tape drive * Auto cassette muting * Auto serial printer muting ${ }^{*} 2400 / 1200 / 300 \mathrm{BAUD}$ cassette. This interface buitt and tested complete with documentation at only

ASTEC 10' $\mathbf{B} / \mathrm{W}$ MONITOR
A Professional Cased 10 inch Monitor giving superb resolution, only
ANALOGUE TO DIGITAL CONVERTER
This unit gives 4 Channels with an Input Range of 0 to 120 mV up to 0 to 24 V Conversion time laveragel 0.5 mSec . Supplied built and tested at only

## OUAL MONITOR

This Kit allows switchung between two monitors on a NASCOM 1 e.g. T4 and NAS-SYS

## PORT PROBE

A very useful device for testing and evaluating ports and peripheral sottware with improved documentation

HEX AND CONTROL KEY PADS
Our popular range of add on key boards for the NASCOM micros
HEX for NASCOM 2
534.00

HEX \& CONTROL KEYS for NASCOM

## CASSETTE MACHINE

Will reliably record data at 2400 bd and above manufactured by SHARP
PROGRAMMERS AID
In 22708 EPROM gives the NASCOM ROM BASIC many extra commands: AUTO,
RENU, DELE. DUMP, FIND HEX, APND, HELP . . etc
HENELEC BASIC PROGRAMMERS AID on tape
Gives many extra facilities and in fact compliments the
BITS E P.C.S PROG AID
BITS \& P.C. GAMES TAPE 1
Good value - ten excellent games

## PRINTERS

We have a good range of printers all of which will work on the NASCOM
RICHO EPSON, IMP QUME ANADEX

## BOOKS

Full range inctuding INMC mags
MEDIA
Paper, diskettes, ribbons, leacerless cassettes, VDU tables, etc.
MEMORIES
$4116,4027,2708,2716$

## Z <br> SOFTWARE

ZX80 PROGRAMMING COURSE
Book \& cassette of programs explain with examples use of PEEK, POKE, USR, arrays, flowcharts etc. Many useful programs, machine code, 280 . ONLY $£ 7.50$

PROGRAMS ON CASSETTE (ALL 1 K ) ONLY £3 PER CASSETTE
No. 1 Moon-landing, reaction-test, hangman, code-breaker, intercept.
No. 2 Bio-rhythms, solitare, battleships, dice.
No. 3 Remcard, bingo, letter-shuffle, sequences
No. 4 Since \& cosine, simultaneous equns., differentiation, averages
No. 5 Guess \& gamble, Number-sort, Treasure hunt, Fruit-machine.
No. 6 Stopwatch, Horse-race. Secret codes.
No. 7 BREAKOUT, hex-loader, number puzzle.
No. 83 Amazing graphics programs using a MEMORY-MAPPED DISPLAY picture drawing \& computer art.

## Acorn Atom

SOFTWARE ON CASSETTE more available - send SAE
2K PROGRAMS: Moon-landing, hangman, reaction test, torpedo; ALL ON ONE CASSETTE FOR ONLY £5.00
4K PROGRAMS: PONTOON, MINEFIELD, ALIEN DESTROY, BIO-
RHYTHMS, HORSE RACE, BATTLESHIPS : $£ 3$ EACH NEW: ATOM BREAKOUT( 4 K ) $£ 4$, PINBALL( $6 K$ ) $£ 6$
ZX80 : software for new 8 K ROM available - send SAE


ALL OUR PRICES INCLUSIVE
251, HENLEY ROAD, COVENTRY CV2 1BX. MAIL ORDER ONLY.

## S100

Do You Have All These Facilities On Your S100 System, With Just Two Boards.?

1. Z80A CPU- 2 or 4 MHz Operation.
2. Z80A CTC-4 Channels.
3. Z80A SIO- 2 RS-232.

MICROCOMPUTER - HARDWARE - SOFTWARE
3c BARLEY MARKET ST
TAVISTOCK
DEVON. PL19 OJF
Tel. TAVISTOCK (0822) 5247
Telex: 45263

'MICRON' may sound small - but we all know that it's much larger than an atom!

The un-beatable features of Microtan 65 and Tanex have been brought together to give you Micron, a ready built and tested computer of outstanding value. Fully supported by comprehensive documentation, Micron represents an ideal starting point in personal computing. We've taken a full 0.E.M. licence for Microsoft Basic, which means that you'll have the support of the most popular Basic available, (as used on PET, APPLE, TANDY etc.). If you want to expand Micron there's no problem, just move into the system rack and choose from the range of Microtan modules. Read the information, study what the magazines have to say about us and compare what we have to offer with other systems, then we feel sure that you'll be convinced that we've produced an excellent product.

- FULLY BUILT, TESTED AND CASED.
- 6502 BASED MICROCOMPUTER.
- VDU ALPHA NUMERIC DISPLAY.
- 8 K RAM.
- 32 PARALLEL I/O LINES.
- 2 TTL SERIAL I/O LINES.
- 1 SERIAL I/O PORT WITH RS232/20mA LOOP, AND 16 PROGRAMMABLE BAUD RATES.
- 300 / 2400 BAUD FILENAMED CASS. INTERFACE.
- DATA BUS BUFFERING.
- MEMORY MAPPING CONTROL.
- 71 KEY ASCII KEYBOARD, INCLUDING NUMERIC KEYPAD.
- POWER SUPPLY INCLUDED.


## TANGERINE COMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED

 Forehill Works Forehill Ely Cambs England rel: 0035313633
## microtan 65



The Microtan system is rapidly becoming accepted as the ultimate approach to personal computing. Start with Microtan 65, a 6502 based single board computer, and expand to a powerful system in simple and in-expensive stages. The Microtan system is a concept and not an afterthought, this means expansion is easy and very efficient! Unlike many other systems, you'll find it difficult to outgrow Microtan, and you won't be wasting your money on a product that will only last you a few months! When you are ready to expand, Tanex is waiting. The features offered by Tanex are tremendous, and you can start into them for just $£ 49.45$ ! Casset'e interface, $16 \mathrm{I} / 0$ lines, two 16 bit counter timers, data bus buffering, memory mapping and a further 1 K of RAM are standard. From thereon expansion is simple, just plug in extra integrated circuits to get yourself 8 K of RAM, a further $16 \mathrm{I} / 0 \mathrm{l}$ ines and two more counter timers a serial I/O line with RS232/20mA loop and full modem control, XBUG - a firmware package containing cassette file handling routines, plus a line-by-line assembler (translator) and dis-assembler, PLUS 1OK EXTENDED MICROSOFT BASIC, a suped-up version of the Basic as used by major manufacturers such as Apple, Tandy and Nascom, NO OTHER LOW COST MICROCOMPUTER OFFERS YOU THIS SUPERB PACKAGE. O.K. so you want more memory, try Tanram for size! Upto 40 K bytes on one board starting for as little as $£ 50.60$. RAM freaks will be pleased to hear that our system mother board offers page memory logic which will support 277 K Bytes, satisfied? To house these beautiful modules you can choose between our mini-rack (as used on Micron), which accepts Microtan and Tanex, or our system rack pictured above. The system rack will support 12 modules. What are these extra modules? Well for starters there's a couple of $1 / 0$ modules, parallel and serial offering upto $128 \mathrm{I} / 0$ lines organised as 168 bit ports and 8 serial $\mathrm{I} / 0$ ports respectively. Shortly welll be introducing high definition ( $256 \times 256$ ) colour graphics, $A$ to $D$ and $D$ to A modules, IEEE 488 Bus interface, a PROM programmer, disc controller and TANOOS - a 6502 CPM system. So there's plenty to keep you busy. Send for more details, and find out how you can get started for just £79.35!

ALL PRICES QUOTED INCLUDE V.A.T.

## AIM 65, KIM 1, SIM 1 USERS- READ ON!

We have produced a T.V. interface module which simply connects to the expansion socket of your computer and produces a display of 16 rows by 40 characters! Of even more interest will be our Buffer module, which allows you to expand into our system rack, giving you access to the full range of Microtan modules.

Please underline the information required. AIM T.V. INTERFACE. MICROTAN SYSTEM. NAME :

## enter the computer age video genie system

- 12K MICROSOFT BASIC
- 16K RAM, UHF MODULATOR £330
- INTERNAL CASSETTE - SECOND CASSETTE INTERFACE


## Happy Memories

| 4116 | $200 n s$ | $\mathbf{£ 3 . 4 5}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2114 | $200 n s$ | $\mathbf{£ 3 . 4 5}$ |
| 2708 | $450 n s$ | $\mathbf{£ 4 . 7 5}$ |
|  |  |  |
| 2114 | $450 n s$ | $\mathbf{£ 2 . 9 5}$ |
| 2716 | 5 volt | $\mathbf{£ 7 . 9 5}$ |

Memorex Soft-sectored mini-discs for PET, TRS-80 etc. Supplied in FREE LIBRARY CASE. £19.95 per 10

Low Profile I.C. Sockets by 'Texas'
Pins
$\begin{array}{llllllll}8 & 14 & 16 & 18 & 20 & 22 & 24 & 28 \\ 40\end{array}$
Pence $\quad 101112161720212837$
Memory Upgrade Kits for Apple, 2020, TRS-80 etc: from $£ 30$, please 'phone. Quantity prices available on request. Government and Educational Orders welcome Trade accounts opened.

All prices include VAT. Postage FREE on orders over $£ 10$, otherwise add 30 p . GLADESTRY, KINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE HR5 3NY Tel: (054422) 618

CATRONICS LTD.
20, Wallington Square, Wallington, Surrey Telephone: 01-669 6700/6701

Access \& Barclaycard welcome.

HAPPY MEMORIES, DEPT. CT.,

- 100's OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE - TRS-80 LEVEL II SOFTWARE COMPATIBLE



## Somenewintroductions by the Midands Computer Centre...

We celebrate our first birthday with news of new
introductions available from the Micro Computer Centre

## (NEW) HORIZON

## PERIPHERALS

Excluaing printers:
Sharp Cassette Decks. Crofton 10 Cased Monitors

## PRINTERS

Nexos Ricon RP 1600 Daisy Wheel Printer Diablo Daısy Wheel Printer Nascom Micro Imp. Dot Matrix Plaın
Paper Printer. Centronics Dot
Matrix. Anadex Dot Matrix. Newbury
Laboratories Dot Matrix Impact
Printer

## THE KENILWORTH CASE

The Kenilworth Case Microtype Case Veroframe

## NEW ROMEmco

ADD-ONS FOR NASCOM
Input: Output Board PIO Kit Counter Timer Kit UART Kit (Colour Board Programmable Character Generator Board Floppy Disc System (Single Drive) available in September). Nas-Pen Text editor ZEAP 2.0 in EPROM or on Tape Nas-Sys 3 Enhanced version of Nas-Sys 1 Nas-Dis-Disassembler Debug - Dynamic Debugger


## BITs \& PCs

## Tool Kit Port Probe Hex Key Pad

## WILLIAM STUART

Colour Graphics for Nascom $1 \& 2$

## MEASEYSIDE NASCOM USER GROUP

ROM EPROM Board tor Nasbus

## EXTRAS

TII Henry s EPROM Burner Antex BUSNESS \& LEISURE
MICROCOMPUTERS

In addition to Nascom and Commodore micro computers

## SOFTWARE

Northstar CAP-CPP Cromemco Petsoft. Supersoft Nascom Games

## BOOKS

Very full range of books on 6502 Z80. Languages. Interfacing introductory books and games and General Programs

## MAGAZINES

Personal Computer World Computing Today Practical Computing Educational Computing Liverpool Sottware Gazette Printout

# Peripherals in plenty with our updated guide to printers for micros. 

## ANADEX

DP-1000
Dist:- Anadex Ltd
Dorna House, Guildford Road,
West End, Woking, Surrey
09905-6333

+ regional outlets

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Centronics
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-2400
Print Speed:- 50 cps
Col:- 40
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- No
Price:- $£ 400$
Options:- Choice of the 3 indicated interfaces
Notes:- 40 column version of DP-8000 with slightly reduced facilities.

DP-8000
Dist:- As DP-1000

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 112cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 500$
Options:- Large character buffer, other interfaces
Notes:- General purpose dot matrix machine.

DP-9500
Dist:- As DP-1000

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS $232 / 20 \mathrm{~mA}$
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 9$ or $9 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 200cps
Col:- 132/220
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- Yes
Also Manchester office

Options:-
Notes:- The descender matrix printer that gives both graphics and full APL character set.

AJ 832
Manuf:- As AJ 860

Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- $£$

Face:- Daisy
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- N/A
Baud Rates:- 110-300
Print Speed:- 30 cps
Col:- 132/156
Type Sizes:- Various
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- $£ 2,560$
Options:- Tractor option, 45 cps printing option.
Notes:- Daisy wheel printer capable of both graphics plotting and APL printing. IBM 2741 compatible option.

AJ 880
Manuf:- As AJ 860

Options:- Tractor feed.
Notes:- Low cost APL terminal.

## BASE 2

Z-800
Dist:- Zero One Electronics
36 Oaklands Avenue,
Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 7PH
01-689 7924

Also Intelligent Artefacts
Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $7 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 30cps
Col:- 132/216
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £899

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Centronics/IEEE
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 75-9600
Print Speed:- 100 cps
Col:- 64/132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- Yes

Options:- User definable font.
Notes:- Supplier also runs a service and repair centre and supplies ribbons and paper.

## CENTRONICS

Price:- £375

Price:- £895
Options:- Extended character buffer
Notes:- 132 column system with expansion to 176 column with coms control. High density graphics.

DP-9501
Dist:- As DP-1000

Options:-
Notes:- Extended carriage version of 9500 with higher density plotting.

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 11$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 200cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- $£ 995$

## ANDERSON JACOBSON

AJ 860
Manuf:- Anderson Jacobson
752 Deal Avenue,
Slough, Berkshire SL1 4SJ
Slough 25172

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 5$
Baud Rates:- 110-1200
Print Speed:- 120 cps

MICROPRINTER P1 Face:- Dot Electrostatic
Dist:- Centronics Data Computer
(UK) Ltd.
Victoria Way, Burgess Hill
Sussex RH 15 9NU
04446-45011

All prices are one off OEM
Face:- Dot Electrostatic
Interface:- RS232/
Centronics
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 8$
Baud Rates:- 1200
Print Speed:- 150 lpm
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 3
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £335-£403
Options:- Serial interface, Teletex/Prestel interface
Notes:- CTs offer printer, software selectable line and type sizes.

MODEL 700
Dist:- As Model P1

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:-
Print Speed:- 60cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £925

Options:-
Notes:- Conventional low speed matrix printer.

```
MODEL }70
Dist:- As Model P1
```

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:-
Print Speed:- 60cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £1,025

Options:-
Notes:- Bi-directional version of Model 700.

MODEL 702
Dist:- As Model P1

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- 7x7
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 120 cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,245$
Options:-
Notes:- Faster version of 701 with extra form controls.

MODEL 703
Dist:- As Model P1

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $7 \times 7$
Baud Rates:-
Print Speed:- 180cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £1,545
Options:- Graphics plotting option
Notes:-

MODEL 704
Dist:- As Model P1

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- choice
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 180cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £1,570

Options:- Stand, Buffer, "hush" kit.
Notes:- Large carriage high quality matrix printer

## 730 MINIPRINTER <br> Dist:- As Model P1 <br> Options:- Serial interface (730-4) <br> Notes:-

737 MINIPRINTER
Dist:- As Model P

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- $7 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 100 cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £405-£435

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- $\mathrm{N} \times 9$ or $7 \times 8$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 50 or 80 cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 510$

## Options:-

Notes:- Unit capable of proportional spacing and justification under micro control.


A matrix printer with more than a few special features, the Centronics Model 737.

MODEL 753
Dist:- As Model P

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- Nx9
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 100-150cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,570$
Options:- Stand, Various electronic options.
Notes:- Correspondence printer with proportional spacing

MODEL 779
Dist:- As Model P1

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 60 cps
Col:- 80/132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 725$
Options:- Tractor feed
Notes:- The original micro printer as supplied by Tandy

MODEL 791
Dist:- As Model P1

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 60cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,410$
Options:-
Notes:- Heavy duty form printer handling up to 12 part stationery.

## COMPRINT

COMPRINT 912
Dist:- Transam,
12 Chapel Street,
London NW1 5DH
01-402 8137

Options:-
Notes:- Electrostatic printer with full page width printing.

## DATAROYAL

DATAROYAL IPS 5000
Dist:- Facit Data Products Ltd.
Maidstone Road,
Rochester, Kent.

Face:- Dot Electrostatic
Interface:- RS232/Parallel
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $9 \times 12$
Baud Rates:-
Print Speed:- 225 cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:-
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £370-£385

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor

## BUYER'S GUIDE

0634-401721
Head Size:- $9 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 125 cps
Col:- 80/136
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £774-910
Options:- Large 136 column platten, 2 K buffer, 20 mA interface. Notes:- Slightly less enhanced versions of FACIT 4525/6

## EPSON

EPSON TX 80
Dist:- Westrex
Bilton Fairway Estate
Long Drive,
Greenford, Middx
01-578 0957

Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$ or $6 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 125 cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £395

Options:- Grafcom graphics, various interfaces, feed option
Notes:- PET graphics compatible matrix printer.

## FACIT

FACIT 4520/1
Dist:- Facit Data Products
Maidstone Road
Rochester, Kent
0634-401721

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/
Centronics
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $9 \times 7$
Baud Rates:-
Print Speed;- 80 cps
Col:- $80 / 132$
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £583
Options:- Tractor feed (4521).
Notes:- Intelligent, bi-directional matrix printer.

FACIT 4525/6
Manuf:- As 4520

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 150 cps
Col:- 80/132
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £890-1046

Options:- 132 column version (4526)
Notes:- Bi-directional printer, can be equipped with most European fonts.


The low-cost 4520 matrix printer from Facit.

FACIT 4530
Manuf:- As 4520

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/
Centronics/20mA
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$ or $9 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 200cps
Col:- 132/198
Type Sizes:- Various
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £1,628
Options:-
Notes:- Microcontrolled printer, capable of bar code printing

FACIT 4540
Manuf:- As 4520

Face:- Dot
Interface:-RS232/Parallel/
Centronics/IEEE/20mA
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $7 \times 9$ or $9 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 250 cps
Col:- 155
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £2,764-3,040
Options:- Keyboard unit (4610), Graphics (4542). Notes:-

GENERAL ELECTRIC (USA)
TERMINET 200
Dist:- International General Electric
of New York.
111 Park Road,
London NW8 7JL
01-402 4100
Distributors include Zygal \& Middlectron
Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $7 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- 110-1200
Print Speed:- 200cps
Col:- 136/224
Type Sizes:-
Graphics Option:- Yes Price:-
Options:-
Notes:- Available as ASR, KSR or forms access printer with wide range of print formats.

TERMINET 2000
Dist:- As TERMINET 200

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $7 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- -
Col:-
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -Price:-

Options:- Tractor feed, character buffer, modem
Notes:- KSR terminal unit offering three-part form handling and various print formats.

## HEATH ELECTRONICS

H14
Dist:- Heath Electronics
Bristol Road, Gloucester GL2 6EE
0452-29451

+ London shop - 01-636 7349
Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-4800
Print Speed:- 135cps
Col:- 80/132
Type Sizes:- 3
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 413$ (kit)-f592(built)
Options:-
Notes:- High quality reliable printer with no frills.


## HEWLETT PACKARD

HP 2631B
Dist:- Hewlett Packard Ltd.
308-314 Kings Road,
Reading, Berkshire RG1 4ES
0734-61022

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Centronics/IEEE
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $7 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- 110-2400
Print Speed:- 180 cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 2,110$

Options:- Graphics copy option
Notes:- Software selectable print densities and form sizes.

HP 2635B
Dist:- As HP 2631B

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Centronics/IEEE
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $7 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- 110-2400
Print Speed:- 180cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 2,315$
Options:-
Notes:- KSR version of 2631 with same facilities

## LEAR SIEGLER

Ballistic 300
Dist:- Penny \& Giles Recorders Ltd.
Mudeford, Christchurch,
Dorset BH23 4AT
04252-71511

Face:- Dot
Interface:-RS232/20mA
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 75-9600
Print Speed:- 180cps
Col:- 136
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- -
Options:- Foreign character sets, $9 \times 9$ or $9 \times 12$ heads
Notes:- Micro controlled 'smart' printer with powerful forms control

## LOGABAX

LOGABAX 100
Dist:- Brospa Data
87 Castle Street,
Reading, Berkshire RG1 7ST
0734-589393

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/Parallel
/Centronics/IEEE/20mA
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- Various
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 100cps
Col:
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,081$

Options:- Stand and paper handling trays.
Notes:-

LOGABAX 200
Dist:- As LOGABAX 100

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/Parallel /Centronics/IEEE/20mA
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- $7 \times 9$ or $9 \times 9$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 180cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- $£ 1,590$
Options:- Stand and paper handling trays.
Notes:- Bi-directional matrix printer with expanded and compressed type facility.


## MICROTEK

MICROTEK MT 80P
Dist:- HAL Computers
133 Woodham Lane,
New Haw, Weybridge
Surrey KT15 3NJ
Weybridge 48346
Face:- Dot
interface:- RS232/IEEE
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:-9×7
Baud Rates:- to 9600
Print Speed:- 125cps
Col:- 80/120
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- No
Price:- £495-£550
Options:- Various interfaces, character buffer
Notes:- 80 or 120 column matrix printer.

## NASCOM

## IMP

Dist:- Currently available from
many local outlets
Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Friction

Head Size:- $7 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 60 lpm
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:-
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £325
Options:- Tractor feed, programmable character set.
Notes:- First of a new generation of matrix printers, like the BASE 2 and EPSON

## NEWBURY LABS

8300 RM
Dist:- Newbear Computing Store
40 Bartholomew Street
Newbury, Berkshire
0635-30505

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- 7x9
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 125 cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- No
Price:- £525
Options:- Choice of character per line and buffer sizes.
Notes:- General purpose dot matrix printer.

## OKI

## MICROLINE 80

Dist:- Distronic
50-51, Burnt Hill, Elizabeth Way.
Harlow, Essex
Harlow 32947

Options:- Tractor feed
Notes:- One of the new generation of micro printers for small business and personal use.


## OLIVETTI

DY 311
Dist:- Brospa Data
87. Castle Street, Reading,

Berkshire RG1 7ST
0734-589393

Face:- Daisy
Interface:- RS232/
IEEE
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- N/A
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 32 cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- Various
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,300$
Options:- Sheet feeder, 20 mA interface
Notes:- High quality daisy system with full proportional spacing and tabbing.

TH 240
Dist:- As DY 311

Face:- Dot/Thermal
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- 7 pin
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 320cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £860
Options:- High speed plot, paper handling accessories.
Notes:- Thermal printer capable of producing eight ISO alphabets.

## PAPER TIGER

PAPER TIGER
Dist:- Microsense
Finway Road
Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7PS
$0442-48151$

+ regional outlets

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- 7×7
Baud Rates:- 110-1200
Print Speed:- 95 cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 4
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £598

## Options:-

Notes:- Very versatile printer with various built-in options for line length, etc.

## QUME

## SPRINT 5

Dist:- Facit Data Products Ltd.
Maidstone Road,
Rochester, Kent
0634-401721
Local distribution by: Access Data,
Fortronics, Cytec, Wilkes etc.

Options:- RO or KSR terminals
Notes:- High quality correspondence printer.

## RICOH

RICOH RP1600
Dist:- Nexos (UK) Ltd.
Face:- Daisy
Interface:- Centronics
Metropolitan House, 1, Hagley Rd.
Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8TG
021-454 2235
Head Size:- N/A
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 60cps
Col:- N/A
Type Sizes:- various
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,290$
Options:- Various interfaces.
Notes:- Fast commercial daisy wheel for WP and other office applications.

## ROBETRON

ROBETRON 1152
Dist:- Kingston Computers Ltd.
Scarborough House,
Scarborough Road
Bridlington, Yorkshire.
0262-73036
Face:- Daisy
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- N/A
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 45cps Col:-
Type Sizes:- various
Graphics Option:- No
Price:- under $£ 1,000$
Options:- Interfaces, tractor feed
Notes:- East German RO daisy printer for high quality type.

## SEIKO

SEIKOSHA GP-80
Dist:- Mitecrest Ltd.
61. New Market Square

Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1HW
0256-56468
Face:- Dot
Interface:- Centronics
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- 'unihammer'
Baud Rates:-

Print Speed:- 30cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- $£ 199$
Options:- Various interfaces.
Notes:- Amazingly low cost single needle printer capable of reasonable print and graphics quality.


The Qume Sprint 5 is widely used, and equally widely available.


One of the most popular printing terminals, the Teletype 43.

## SIGMA

MODEL 801
Dist:- Sigma UK
Unit 2, 106-120 Garrat Lane,
Wandsworth, London SW18
01-870 4524

Options:
Notes:-

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Centronics
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- $7 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-1200
Print Speed:- 132cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:-
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £695

Options:-
Notes:- KSR bi-directional with RO option at reduced cost

TI 825
Dist:- As Tl 810

Notes:- Slower RO or KSR matrix printer.

T1 743
Dist:- As TI 810

Print Speed:- 150cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- £1,450-£1,650

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-600
Print Speed:- 75 cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,095$ - $£ 1,250$
Options:-

Face:- Dot Thermal
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-300
Print Speed:- 30 cps
Col:-
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 995$ - $£ 1,105$

## Options:-

Notes:- Thermal printer KSR terminal

T1 745
Dist:- As TI 810

## TELETYPE

TELETYPE 43
Dist:- Peripheral Hardware Ltd
Armfield Close,
West Molesey, Surrey
01-941 4806

+ various regional outlets

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232/20mA
Feed:- Tractor/Friction
Head Size:- 7x9
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 10 or 30 cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- No Price:-

Options:- IEEE interface, Buffer store, Stand, ASR
Notes:- High quality matrix terminal available as KSR, ASR or RO

## TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

TI 810
Dist:- Texas Instruments
Manton Lane.
Bedford
0234-67466

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- 9x7
Baud Rates:- 110-9600
Print Speed:- 150cps
Col:- 132
Type Sizes:- 2
Graphics Option:- -
Price:- $£ 1,450$
Options:- Character sets, various interfaces, form handling.
Notes:-

TI 820
Dist:- As TI 810

Face:- Dot
Interface:- RS232
Feed:- Tractor
Head Size:- $9 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- 110-9600


The newly announced KSR variant of the Weyfringe Century.

## TRENDCOM

TCM 100
Dist:- Personal Computers Ltd.
194-200 Bishopsgate,
London EC2M 4NR
01-626 8121

Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- Parallel
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 40 cps
Col:- 40
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £240

Options:- Interfaces for various machines.
Notes:- 40 column thermal printer capable of graphics plotting.

TCM 200
Dist:- As TCM 100

Face:- Dot Thermal
Interface:- Parallel
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 40cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £340
Options:- Interfaces for various machines.
Notes:- 80 column version of TCM 100

SILENTYPE
Dist:- Microsense
Finway Road
Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7PS
0442-48151

+ regional outlets


## Options:-

Notes:- Custom interfaced TRENDCOM printer for Apple capable of high density graphics.

## WALTERS MICROSYSTEMS

DOLPHIN BD-80P
Dist:- Walters Microsystems
1 Blenheim Road,
High Wycombe, Bucks 0494-445172

+ many regional outlets

Face:- Dot Thermal
Interface:- Apple
Feed:- Friction
Head Size:- $5 \times 7$
Baud Rates:- -
Print Speed:- 40 cps
Col:- 80
Type Sizes:- -
Graphics Option:- Yes
Price:- £349


SEND TO: - CT CLASSIFIED, 145, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC2H OEE. TEL: 01-437 1002 Ext. 26

ZX80 SOFTWARES, Hangman, Dice, Mastermind, Fruit Machine, Dog and Cat, Lunar Landing: all $£ 1$ each or 6 games for $£ 5$, enclose own cassette or 30 p. Stephen Wan, 121, Woodbine Ave., Wallsend, NE 28 8HE.

## SAVE $£ 73$.

Compshop assembled UK101 + manuals + disassembler + tapes. £190 East Ilisley 336
(after 6pm).
T.L. Logic Probe Kit, Find out how T.T.L logic works 111 access or Barclaycard by phone or send cheque for $£ 14.90$ to
R.A. Eng., South View, Forncett Road, Norwich. Tel. (0953789) 420.
OTHELLO program for Superboard with 4 K RAM supplied on cassette $£ 2$. C. Railton, 87, Scott House, Princess Elizabth Way, Cheltenham.

SINCLAIR ZX80 3K RAM extension board complete with RAM ready to plug onto PCB $£ 40$. Phone West Kingsdown 2093 evenings.


ED: VDU $15^{\prime \prime} 1920 / 3024$ lines of 80 characters $\therefore$ :r all usual advance features and screen adaress ng. Diablo 1345 - Parallel Interface Driver - Higr Quality word processing printer. SWTP r:e-face with 6800 . SWTP 6800 Computer with rte-face with 6800 . SWTP 6800 Computer with
iul 40 K memory. SWTP MF- 68 Minifloppy Drive. All working as a complete system approx 2 vears Dlc
SWTP Boards - 6809 Computer MP-09, 2 Multuse: Basic MUB-68, Eprom Programming MP-R, Interrupt Timer MP-T, Caiculator MP-N, Serial Interface MP.S
Modular Technology Mini Modem Accoustic Couplers 1 send, 1 receive. CT-64 Keyboard, $22^{\prime \prime}$ Monitor. $5^{\prime \prime}+8^{\prime \prime}$ Soft Sectored floppy disks. Eprom Eraser Bulb. Offers to Mrs Davidson 606-1573.

MK14 PLUS VDU OWNERS: New monitor available. Runs VDU, encodes alphanumeric keyboard, includes cassette operating system. Uses existing hardware. SAE to: P. R. Trevellick, Queens College, Oxford.

FOR NASCOM 1/2, 1/O Board by Bing Systems. Built and working, contains 3 P10 plus sockets for further two $£ 45$. Also William Stuart Colour Board $£ 30$. 01-863 1218.

## FOR SALE

MZ-80K, 24K RAM two months old includes Basic, Space Invaders, Morse and many more. Price $£ 500$, o.n.o. Ring 01-670 1828, after 5.00 pm .
ZX89 SOFTWARE - Four listings for 1 K ZX80. Moonlander (graphics), Pontoon, Calender. Mathstest. Send $£ 2$ to P. Pickering, 56, Lennox Road, Todmorden, Lancs., CL14 80D.


ARE YOU MISSING out on the greatest business opportunity this century? New computer career opportunities, full or part time, any area. Little or no capital needed. Training available if required. Income dependent on ambition. SAE to Sussex Software, Wallsend House, Pevensey Bay, Sussex.

MICROTAN 65 Keypad manual $£ 75$. J. Swede, 01-734 4257 (8-5pm) 01-603 4907 (evenings)

SINGLE/TRIPLE RAIL UVERPROM FAST PROGRAMMING. $£ 2 / 1 \mathrm{~K}$ Erasing 60p/Memory, P\&P40p. 2516 (2716), 2708, 2716, 2704, 2508, 2758, 2532. PETRON ELECTRONICS, 1. Courtlands Road, Newton Abbot, Devon. TQ12 2JA.

PET SPECIAL OFFER. £25.50. 8 Channel 11 ampl relay driver board for PET user port. Can also be used for inputting data. LED indicators on each channel. Kent Microsystems, 5-6 Mansion Street, off Fort Road, Margate, Kent.

## Please mention CT when replying to advertisers

## 

An exciting new breed of strategy games pitting you against the computer Each game comes complete with rules and software for the 3 most popular nome computers: TRS 80 Level II 16K memory, Apple II Applesoft BASIC 16 K memory beyond BASIC, and PET 16K memory
In all cases the computer is much more than just a bookkeeping device; it's actually programmed to out-think, out-guess and out-manoeuvre the player.

## TITLES INCLUDE:-

(1) B-1 NUCLEAR BOMBER (2) MIDWAY CAMPAIGN (3) NORTH ATLANTIC CONVOY RAIDER (4) NUKEWAR (6) PLANET MINORS. All at $£ 10.95$ incl. PGP.
Send for further details today, and explore the unique world of Avolon-Hill Computer Games. Orders and enquiries to :- Games People Play, FREEPOST, London E.12. Or Phone 01-530-2870.

Your computer will never be the same again.

## UK101 <br> ADD-ON COLOUR SYSTEM

NASCOM $1 \& 2$


DAZZLING COLOUR GRAPHICS FOR UK101 \& NASCOM

- Protessional bit-addressable 'pixel' system

3072 colour cell detinition
8 Colours foreground +8 background

- FREE SOFTWARE. Plot, Line. Circle Basic + 280
- Animated Demonstration Program

KIT: only $£ 45$ Built \& Tested: only $£ 60$ Also available separately.
COLOUR MODULATOR

- RG B inputs. PALUUHF outbut
- Unimited colour combinations
- TL etc interface details suppliec

KIT: only $£ 12$
Buill \& Tested: only £18

- please add VAT at $15 \%$ to all prices - Barclay/Access orders accepted by telephone

WILLIAM $\begin{gathered}\text { Dower House. Bilericar } \\ \text { Herongate. Brentw }\end{gathered}$ STUAART | Herongate. Brentw |
| :---: |
| Essex CMi |
| STS | SYSTEMS Ltod Essexcmiz3SD

ZX80 MASTERMIND Codemarker program listing. 1 K Memory adequate. 67 or 8 colour. Send E 1 and S.A.E. to 27, Webb Crescent, Chipping Norton, Oxon $\mathrm{OX7} 5 \mathrm{HU}$.

ZX80 - Sinclair built - with mains adaptor, leads, and instruction book. Ready to plug into domestic T.V. £75. Tel. 0892 21120 (Tunbridge Wells).

UK 101 8K, Cased, Assembler, Editor, £200. Also Comp 80 Kit £180. Howard, Newton Hall, Dunmow, Essex. Tel. 0371 2527.


## uHEX EPROM PROGRAMMERS

426 2508/2708/2758/2516/2716 Dual and Single supply Eproms, $£ 95$ 416 2704/2708/2716 Dual only, $\mathbf{£ 6 5}$ 480 2704/2708 Kit $£ 35$. Built $£ 40$ All programmers require only standard power supplies.
The 426 and 416 are cased and have push-button selection.
Program any length block into the Eprom.
Software included. Range covers $Z 80$ 8080, 6800 and 6500. State machine.
PIO, PIA INTERFACE MODULES Available for 280/8080 and 6800/6500
Prices include carriage. Please add VAT. SAE for further product information.

## MICROHEX COMPUTERS

Union St, Trowbridge, Wilts.

DISC DRIVE AND BRILLIANT COLOUR COMPUCOLOR II

LIMITED OFFER AT CHRISTMAS PRICES AN 8 K AVAILABLE AT $£ 880$
ANOTHER 32K FOR ONLY £990"
EACH WITH MANUAL, GAMES DISCS
FREE PERSONAL DELIVEAY (BY REINDEER?) EXCELLENT FOR DISPLAY OR EDUCATIONAL USE NIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTHUSIAS COLLEGE OR INDULGENT UNCLE

PHONE 0858 - 65894
FOR DETAILS

SORCERER TOOLKIT £12.50. 10 functions, including Link, Renumber, Autonumber, Trace, Dump. 25 Edit commands. Instructions and Lists sent free RTL. Westowan House, Porthtowan, Truro, TR4 8AX

SHARP MZ80K BARGAIN'S 20K RAM ONLY $£ 495$ inc. Vat. 48 K RAM ONLY $£ 545$ inc. Vat. + Sharp Printers \& Disc Drives. Software also available. Enquiries Tel Southend-On-Sea 230338.

NASCOM BASIC TOOLKIT occupies 0C80-0FE3 Line renumber, Insert/Delete spaces, Delete REMs, Save/Load string arrays, Find, Inkey, optional repeat NASCOM lor2 only $£ 6$ on tape, state monitor and tape format. A. Watkins, 12, Merton Close, Maidenhead, Berkshire 0628 30494

SUPERBOARD including esetoa 4 K RAM Mutek $48 \times 32$ display mod., microcase, PSU and modulator: $£ 230.610$ expansion board £125. G.J. Briggs, Canal House, Ar drishaig, Argyll. Tel. 05463212

NASCOM SOFTWAREII Golf Nightmare Park. Amazing Programs in Basic on cassette. Require 16K + NAS-Ora + NAS-SYS. £5. 25 each to Simon Gilligan, 9, Ely Road, Littleport, Ely, CB6 1 HG

TEXAS TI59 with printer. As original, in carton. Including spare paper 4 battery £220. Phone 01-668 3181

CENTRONICS MICROPRINTER P1, For sale $£ 130$ o.n.o. Uses 120 mm aluminised paper. Little used/can be seen working Phone 01-508 0062 evenings/weekends (Loughton, Essex).

## SCOTT SYSTEMS

High speed serial interface for APPLE. 0 to 30000 Baud Kit..£25 5" soft sector normal density disks 2 for $£ 4$. Box of ten $£ 19$ Z80 £8.00; Z80Z £10; $6800 £ 6.50 ; 8080 \mathrm{~A}$ £5.70; $2708 £ 5.00 ; 1702 £ 4.50 ; 210270 \mathrm{p}$; 21LO2-4 80p; 21L02-2 £1.00
Orders under £15, add 25p P\&P PO Box 149, Crown Street,

Aberdeen AB1 2 HQ
TR S80 SOFTWARE level 2 only. Profit, Pontoon, Solitaire, Number-Hunt, Political Assessment, Improved Zombie, HangMan, Mental Maths, Othello, Hanoi Puzzle. Each programme dual saved, guaranteed, f2.00 each. CASSETTE TAPES C60's $25 p$ each. Mail Order Only. Mr. C. Ferrier, 61 King's Mead House, King's Mead Way. Homerton, London E9 5QJ.

TRS-80 Level 1 Software Space Invaders Earth Invaders, Rogue Invaders, Biorythm 3 DOX, Drawnstore, Stockmarket. All pro grams on cassette with documentation $£ 4.00$ each or $£ 15.00$ all. A.D. Twigg, 25 Hicks Close, Woodloes Park, Warwick, CV34 5ND

MK14 CORNER. Interface board, includes flag driven mains relays, LED indicators for all Serial I/C, D/A and single step chips, and prototype area; also suitable for other Microcomputers; PCB and circuit £3.95. Replace calculator display with $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ FND 500 's; PCB, filter, instructions $£ 1.95$. Ready built replacement keyboard $£ 11$. Useful notes on MK14 75p. Rayner, 'Kismet' High Street, Colnbrook, Bucks.

PET 16K, new ROM, Books, Mags, and $£ 500$ worth of Programs. $£ 900$ o.n.0. Phone Oxford 53391 Ext. 215 between $2 \mathrm{pm}-6 \mathrm{pm}$.

CASU Super C 48 K computer, twin $8^{\prime \prime}$ disc drive (Perci) with $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ processor. Memory mapped 24 line 80 column screen with video board on S100 Bus. CP/M machine with MicrSoft Basic. $£ 3,900$. Tel. Reading 596842.

OLIVETTI 30/30 computer complete with Printer, VDU, Hard-Disc and Stabiliser. 2 months old (business ceased trading). Offers invited. Day Norwich 56419 Eve Norwich 38866

MICROTAN 65 Software on cassette Games (1) Hangman +11 others. Games (2) Moonlanding +11 others. Requires BASIC $+2-5 K$ RAM $£ 6$ each or $£ 10$ for two. F. Woodcock, 32 Langley Close, Redditch, Worcs., B98 OET

WANTED, NASCOM II 16 K or 32 K Zeep 1.0 Board to control animated mannequin Price according to spec. Tim Jones 01-584 5020 Ext 239 Daytime.

## AD INDEX

ADRAWAY LTD ..... 35
AERCO GEMSOFT ..... 78
ANGLIA COMPUTER CENTRE ..... 80
AUDIOGENIC ..... 60
BITS \& P.C.'S ..... 83
BRAINTREE MICRO-LEISURE ..... 76
BUG-BYTE ..... 83
BUSINESS \& LEISURE ..... 86
BUTTERWORTHS ..... 67
CAMBRIDGE LEARNING ..... 51
CARTER KEYBOARDS ..... 66
CASTLE ELECTRONICS ..... 10
CATRONICS ..... 86
CBS ..... 57
CHROMASONICS ..... $44 \& 45$
COMP, COMP, COMP ..... $98 \& 99$48
COMPUTECH SYSTEMS .....  .4
COMPUTERAMA
COMPUTERAMA ..... 94 ..... 94
CREATIVE COMPUTING .....
DISPLAY ELECTRONICS ..... 50
DRAGON SYSTEMS ..... 80
EXECUTIVE OFFICE PRODUCTS ..... 48
GP INDUSTRIAL ..... 36
HAPPY MEMORIES ..... 86
A.J. HARDING ..... 12
HENRY'S RADIO ..... 14, 57
NTELLIGENT ARTIFACTS ..... 48
INTERFACE COMPONENTS ..... 29, 61
KANSAS CITY SYSTEMS ..... 66
KOBRA MICROSYSTEMS ..... 18

TR580 16K LEVEL 2, complete with all necessary leads, power supply, manuals, games on tape including microchess only 7 months old. Hardly used. Excellent condition. £400. Write to:- Computing Today Box No. 200.

MICROTAN USERS 3 super games on tape - Space Invaders, real time, chunky graphics, machine code; Pontoon, Beat the system if you can, basic; Road Racer, fast reflexes needed for this one, basic and sound effects. £5.50. Jim Rew, 8 Skillicorne Mews, Cheltenham, GL50 2NJ.

NASCOM PROGRAMMES. Selection of low cost software (Mancala, Lunar Lander, Statistical Package, Numeria). SAE for full list and details, 27 Beaumont Avenue, Sudbury, Middlesex, HAO 3BZ.

MICROTAN UTILITIES TAPE f6. Single key erase screen and alpha reset. User programmable keys. Serial and Parallel Printer Routines. RS 232 input and output. Real time interupt clock (with or without permanent display). Can be used from monitor or basic. J. Rew, 8 Skillicorne Mews, Queens Road, Cheltenham

NASCOM - 2/32K. 8K BASIC ZEAP EPROM. Tool Kit. 2400 Baud. Keyboard Case. Deliver West Country/London. 0326 72207 evenings and weekends

## TUSCAN

We are stockists from bare board level to complete units. On demonstration now. All components available separately Newhaven Computers, 1, Bridge St. Newhaven. Tel. 3699.

## KEYBOARDS

Brand new 79 switch encoded K/B with data for $£ 20$ incl. Also S 100 sockets, gold W/W $£ 2$ incl. We buy/sell second user gear. Newhaven Computers, 1, Bridge St., Newhaven. Tel. 3699.

## NEW ZX-80 BOOK FOR 1 K

This unique book, " 30 Programs For The Sinclair ZX-80 1 K ", offers 112 pages packed full of information. With this book, you will realise the hidden power of the ZX-80.
Programs include LUNAR LANDER (with descending spaceship display), DR. ZX-80 (a conversational program), BLACKJACK (amazingly this 1 K program hoids an entire 52 card pack, shuffles it deals and keeps scorel), LINE RENUMBERING. MEMORY LEFT (a USR function tells you to the byte how much you have left) SIMPLE SIMON (using letters 7 lines high!) HANGMAN, MASTERMIND, GOMOKU (a challenging Japanese board game), and 21 other programs.

## 'THIS BOOK IS EXCELLENT!'

- CLIVE SINCLAIR

As well as offering you program value of well over $£ 20$, the programs illustrate techniques you can use in you own programs, such as space compressions, PEEKs and POKEs, use of display as memory, and USR func tions.


ZX80. National Users Club. SAE for details, 44 Earls Court Road, London W86EJ

## AT LAST!

## ZX80 SOFTWARE

20 highly useful and entertaining programs (VAT, Cheque Account, Home Budget, Basic Maths, Games, etc. etc.), all with explanatory notes on the routines in our book ZX80 PROGRAMS, Vol.1, only $£ 5.25$ +50 p p\&p. Turns a toy into a necessity! Zipprint, 11 Romsey Rd, Winchester, Hants All 20 programs also available on one cassette, $£ 11+50$ pp\&p (bookincluded)

```
6800SOFTWARE
EDITOR ASSEMBLER SUPDORTS all Motorola
mnemonics and directives FCC, FCB, FDB, ORG, EQU
RMB, REM, 4K ROMABLE AT BOOO
IISTING AND MANUAL
- DISASSEMBLER very powerful converts object code
to source code in a format suitable for Reassembly. Has
double check for valid Opcode
Appx 2K Data/Listing
SPACE INVADERS in 6800 m/c code 56 \
defences, score counter, etc. Requires M M VDUU,
8800. Approx 2K
Other softwareincludes: Bascs,montors, E4.50
Send 50p for catalogue lrefundabie firstors, games,
    No. 2 Glensdale Street, Leeds LS9 9JJ
Tel: Leeds 480987.J.MORRISON(MICROS)
```

ZX80 GAMES. Mastercode, Simon Says, Dr Who, Alien Invader (for 2 players). The 4 on cassette plus free leaflet on Cure for Load/ Save Problem plus How to Save $£ 8$ per K on Additional Memory. Send $£ 3$ or SAE details. Bobker, 29 Chadderton Drive, Unsworth Bury, Lancs

> ZX80 TURN TOY INTO POWERFUL TEACHING MACHINE
> Multiplication tables for starting $2 x$ to $10 \times$ plus full test program. Cassette $£ 5$. Higher level $2 x$ to $13 \times$ teaching programs plus separate and inclusive testing programs. Cassette t5
> Seppling - Complete course covering over 3,000 words. Split into sections according to age. Each cassette contains approx. 250 worhing at 65 grams. Designed for structured teaching at $f 5$ S.A.E. for lists Turner Consuitants, 'Faiconsbeck' Holbeck Lane. Windermere, Cumbria.

## CARDIFF MICRO CENTRE

PETs SHARP MZ-80s HEWLETT PACKARD COMPUTER BOOKS

## SIGMA SYSTEMS 54 Park Place Cardiff 21515/34869

ZX80 USERS, give ZX80 Basic the ability to shrink strings to desired length, and starting character, with a USR routine on C12 tape with full documentation for $£ 4.50$ all inc. Richard Gate, 30, Penfold Road, Clacton, Essex

ZX80 BREAK-OUT. Live-action, no flicker ball \& paddle game - the first of its kind for the ZX80, £4.00. ENHANCED Music? Output music from tape socket to recorder or amplifier/speaker. Select note (including semitones, octave and duration) as a string input to build up tune - tune repeats until break pressed, HEX loader routine included, $£ 3.00$. Both run on unmodified 1 K ZX80. Inclusive prices for listing \& details, K. Macdonald, 26, Spiers Close, Knowle, Solihull, B93 9ES

NEW 4116 MEMORIES 8 for $£ 24.50 \mathrm{inc}$. Offers wanted for 164027
R. Green, 60, Lattice Ave., Ipswich. Tel. 714716 evenings.

COMPUKIT SOFTWARE: Space in vaders*, Lunar Lander*, X-Wing Fighter* Startrek, Zombie, (8k). Computer Torpedo Boat*, Hangman, Digiclock (H.M.S.), (4k). - $=$ real-time. All graphics. Microchess available November $£ 3.50$ p. each. K. A. Spencer, 33, Alpine Gardens, Bath.

INTENSIVE COURSES IN
BASIC AND PASCAL

Including hands on mini-computer operation.
These intensive courses are intended to instruct from minimal knowledge to an operational capability of computer programming. Advanced courses also available. Courses are fully residential allowing maximum instruction and programming time for the respective periods.
BASIC - Weekend from Friday evening to Sunday afternoon.
PASCAL - Full week Monday morning to Friday Afternoon.
For further details, dates available and fees, etc. Phone (0401) 43139 or write Dept CT3, Cleveland Business Services, Cleveland House, Routh, Beverley, North Humberside.

## NEW REDUCED PRICES

8K £399
16K £499
32K £599
RR $£ 795$ for 32 K

## The PEDIGREE PETS

Cassette Deck $\mathbf{5 5 5}$ extra
Interface PET IEEE
Not decoded $\mathbf{£ 4 9 . 0 0}+$ VAT Decodronics Parallel

## NOW IN STOCK <br> SUPER 80 COLUMN PET <br> only $\mathbf{£ 8 2 5}+\mathrm{VAT}$



NASCOM 2 GAMES TAPE
featuring Space Invaders and Android Nim, Re-numbering program and other goodies!
$£ 7.50$ +vat


NEC's high quality printer uses a print "thimble that has less diameter and inertia than a daisy wheel, giving a quiver printing ( 128 ASCII characters) with up to five copies, fric ion or tractor fed. The ribbon and thimble can be changed in seconds. 55 characters per second bidirectional printing
 spacing, tabbing, and much, much more.


TEAS DISK DRIVES

- TEAC FD-50A has 40 tracks giving 125 K Bytes unformatted single density capacity
- The FD. 50A can be used in double density recording mode.
- The FD -50A is Shugart SA 400 interface compatible.
- Directly compatible with Tandy TRS80 expansion interface.
- Also interfaces with Video Genie, SWTP, Heathkit
- North Star Horizon, Superbrain, Nascom, etc, etc.
- Address selection for Daisy chaining up to tractive grey Disk
case

Single
Disk Drive
$\mathbf{£ 2 2 5}+$ VAT
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Double } \\ & \text { Disk Drive }\end{aligned} \mathbf{£ 3 8 9}+$ VAT Disk Dive

COMP POCKET COMPUTER GREATEST BREAKTHROUGH YET

## 

CAN NOW BE CARRIED IN YOUR POCK - Programs in BASIC © QWERTY Alphabetic Battery Life.
Computer power that once filled a room can now be carried in your pocket l lit's easy to load with ready-to-run software from cassette tape (interface and recorder optional) o program it yourself in easy-to-learn BASIC. 24 -character liquid crystal readout displays one line at a time. Special feature is advanced non-volatie memory allows you to Note: Memory must be transferred to tape before changing batteries. Automatic statement compaction squeezes every batteries. Automat space Features power-off retention of programs and data. Powerful resident BASIC language includes multiple statements. math functions, editing strings, arrays and much more. Multiple program loading capability subject to RAM availability. Carrying case and batteries included

| Program | Each | Program | Each |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Real Estate | $\mathbf{£ 1 3 . 9 5}$ | Games 1 | $\mathbf{£ 8 . 9 5}$ |
| Civil Engineering | $\mathbf{£ 1 3 . 9 5}$ | Business Statistics | $\mathbf{£ 1 0 . 9 5}$ |
| Aviation | $\mathbf{£ 1 3 . 9 5}$ | Business Financial | $\mathbf{£ 1 0 . 9 5}$ |

Business Financial $£ 10.96$
—

- EXATRON STRINGY FLOPPY FOR TRS80

Expansion interface not needed)
only $£ 169+$ vat

High Speed storage medium that is cheap and reliable Includes 20 wafers - M/C monitor - BUS EXPN cable. $\mathbf{£ 1 6 9}$

YOU NEED NEVER MISS AN
IMPORTANT CALL AGAIN TWO CORDLESS TELEPHONE SYSTEMS - DIRECT FROM USA


THE ALCOM
only £147
Base station connects to your telephone line. Remote handset clips to your belt and gives you push-button dialling Bleeps when call arriving - Nicad rechargeable batteries Charger in base unit.


LOW COST TELEPHONE ANSWERING MACHINE
£99.95
Microprocessor controlled answering machine. Plug into your phone line. Records any phone call messages. Remote bleeper enables you to listen to your messages from anywhere in the world. Uses standard cassettes. Comes complete with mains adaptor, microphone, remote bleeper, base unit, cassette with 30 sample pre-recorded messages.


WE USE THIS
MACHINE IN OUR BUSINESS
 500 K per Drive gives total of 1.5 M Byte plus Cabinet $\mathbf{£ 7 9 9}$

COMMERCIAL - EXPANDABLE COMPLETE

## TRS 80 MODEL II

This new unit from the world's most successful micro company is now available immediately with software.
The basic unit comes complete with 64 thousand characters bytes) of Memory. The built in $8^{\prime \prime}$ Floppy disc adds another $1 / 2$ million extra characters including the disc operating system More disc expansion is now available.
The Model II is a complete unit with a full keyboard including a numeric pad and $12^{\prime \prime}$ screen which gives 24 lines of 80
characters. The computer is supplied with both the disc operating system and the Level III Basic.
A full self test routine is written into the power up procedure to eliminate incorrect operation. Both serial and parallel expansion sockets are standard. A printer is a plug-in operation Both hardware and software necessary to talk to a mainframe are included. Terminal usage is very possible. With the addition of CPM2 you can operate with COBOL, FORTRAN, MBASIC CBASIC in which languages are many other applications packages ie. accounting, payroll stock etc
64K 1-Disk Model II $£ 1995.00$
RR $£ 2250.00$
$\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M} 2 \boldsymbol{£ 9 5 . 0 0}$ C BASIC $\mathbf{£ 7 5 . 0 0}$ FORTRAN $£ 2 \mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}$ CIS COBOL $\mathbf{£ 4 0 0 . 0 0 ~ M ~ B A S I C ~} \mathbf{£ 1 5 5 . 0 0}$ WORDSTAR $\mathbf{£ 2 5 5 . 0 0}$

## EPROM 2716 £12.50

only $£ 325$
TRS80
LEVEL 2 16K
Fully converted to UK TV. Standard Comes Complete Leads Sample tapes Special box to enable you to plug into your and go Full Range of Software Available Interface to Centronics Parallel for TRS80 £75.00 + VAT

$$
\text { only } £ 295
$$

TRS80

| Expand Your TR 580 by |
| :--- |
| 322 R | EXPANSION INTERFACE

Centronics parallel po
c

## THE VIDEO GENIE SYSTEM


in ROM • Fully TRS-80 Level software compatible - Huge range of software already available Simply plugs into video monitor or UHF TV - Full expansion to disks and printer - Absolutely complete - just fit into mains plug.

## COMING SOON

THE MARTEL TV GAME

THE NEW ANADEX DP9501
A PROFESSIONAL PRINTER


THE ATARI VIDEO COMPUTER The GAMES SYSTEM Ataris vivao Compute system £83.00
 than 1300 different game
variations and options in twenty Game Program ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ cartridges! Most Cartriages only $\mathbf{£ 1 3 . 9 0 + V A}$ Prices may vary with special * editions Basic Maths, Airsea Battle, Black Jack, Breakout,
Surround, Spacewar, Video Jiympics, Outlaw. Basketball,
Hunt \& Score* Space War Hunt \& Score*, Space War
Sky Diver. Air Sea Battle. Sky Diver. Air Sea Battle,
odebreaker*. Miniature Golf

Keyboard Controllers
$-\mathbf{£ 1 6 . 9 0}+$ VAT



* 6502 based system - best value for money on the market. . Powerful 8 K Basic - Fastest around $\star$ Full Qwerty Keyboard * 4 K RAM Expandable to 8 Plug in and go. * Kansas City Tape Interface on board. * Free Sampler Tape including powerful Dissassembler and Monitor with each Kit. $\star$ If you want to learn about Micros, but didn't know which machine to buy then this is the machine for you.

| 40 pin Expansion Jumper Cable for Compukit expansion $\mathbf{8 8 . 5 0}+$ VAT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Buid Widerstand and Progratm vour own Computer for oflv a smal putiav | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KIT ONLY } £ 179 \\ & \text { NO EXTRAS NEEDED } \end{aligned}$ |
| Available ready assembled, tested \& ready to go £229 + VAT |  |

NEW MONITOR FOR COMPUKIT UK101



## HITACHI PROFESSIONAL MONITORS $9^{\prime \prime}$ - £129 599.95 $12^{\prime \prime}$ - £199 £149

- Reliability Solid state circuitry using an IC and silicon resolution Horizontal resolution in excess of 500 lines is achieved in picture center. - Stable picture Even played back pictures of VTR can be displayed without jittering. - Looping video input Video input can be looped through with built-in termination switch. External sync operation (available as option for U and C types) - Compact construction Two monitors are mountable side by side in a standard 19 -inch rack.

MEMORY UPGRADES
$16 \mathrm{~K}(8 \times 4116) € 29.90$
4K Compukit $(8 \times 2114)$ £29.90

ENGLISH COLOUR TV/ AMERICAN NTSC COLOUR MONITOR


| ENGLISH COLOUR AMERICAN NTSC COLOUR MONITO <br> Suitable for Apple, Atari and Texas 99/4 | TV/ <br> C <br> R £295 + VAT |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 MHz Super Quality Modulators | ¢4.90 |
| 6 MHz Standard Modulators | $£ 2.90$ |
| C12 Computer Grade Cassettes | 10 for $\mathbf{E 4 . 0 0}$ |
| Anadex Printer Paper - 2000 sheets | $£ 25.00$ |
| Floppy Discs 5/4" Hard and Soft Sectored | £3.50 |
| Floppy Disc Library Case 51/4" | ¢3.50 |
| Verocases for Nascom 1 \& 2 etc. | $£ 24.90$ |
| Keyboard Cases | ¢9.90 |

## SPECIAL OFFER

We will part exchange Stes your Sinclair ZX80 for any of our products. Refurbished ZX80's-fully guaranteed $\mathbf{£ 6 9 . 9 0}$ (Supply dependant upon stocks)


## WE ARE NOW STOCKING THE

 APPLE II EUROPLUS AT REDUCED PRICES $\left.\begin{array}{l}16 \mathrm{~K} \mathbf{£ 5 9 9} \\ 32 \mathrm{~K} \\ \mathbf{£ 6 4 9} \\ \mathbf{4 8 K} \mathbf{£ 6 5 9}\end{array}\right\}$ Getting Started APPLE II is faster, smaller, and more powerful than its predecessors. And it s more fun to use too - BASIC - The Language that

- High-Resolution Graphics that Makes Programming fun Finely-Detailed Displays. - Sound Capability that Brings Programs to Life. Hand Controls for Games and Othe 48 K Bytes of RAM, 12 K Bytes of ROM; for Big-System Per formance in a Small Package. Eight Accessory Expansion Slots to let the System Grow With Your Needs.
You don't need to be an expert to enjoy APPLE II. It is a
complete, ready-to-fun computer. Just connect it to a video display and start using programs (or writing your own) the first day. You'll find that its tutorial manuals help you make if


## NEN TV GAME BREAK OUT




Please add VAT to all prices - including delivery. Please make cheques and postal orders payable to COMPSHOP LTD.,

"Europes Largest Discount" Personal Computer Stores"
phone your order quoting BARCLAYCARD, ACCESS, DINERS CLUB or AMERICAN EXPRESS number.

## MAIL ORDER AND SHOP:

14 Station Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, EN5 10W (Close to New Barnet BR Station - Moorgate Line), Telephone: 01-441 2922 (Sales) 01-449 6596 Telex: 298755 TELCOM G

## NEW WEST END SHOWROOM:

311 Edgware Road, London W2. Telephone: 01-262 0387 OPEN - 10am - 7pm - Monday to Saturday
冡 IRELAND: 80 Mariborough Street, Dublin 1. Telephone: Dublin 749933憲 COMPSHOP USA, 1348 East Edinger, Santa Ana, California, Zip Code 92705

## VewBear Computing StoreLtd <br> 

## IIIZ-®லK

NBMZ80K MONITOR LISTING
NG . NBMZ80K BASIC LISTING £15.00 NBMZ8OK ZEN EDITOR/ASSEMBLER TAPE \& MANUAL £30.00
. $£ 19.50$
MZ80K MACHINE CODE TAPE \& MANUAL MZ80K ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE TAPE \& MANUAL
£22.50

NBMZ80K V24/RS232 PRINTER INTERFACE
£45.00

DISKS \& PRINTER NOW AVAILABLE
A COMPLETE BUSINESS SYSTEM LESS THAN £2000.

## MICROCOMPUTING I.C.'S

| MC6800 | ¢6.75 |
| :---: | :---: |
| MC6802 | £10.50 |
| MC6809 | £17.75 |
| MC6810AP | ¢3.61 |
| MC6821. | £4.63 |
| MC6840 | ¢10.50 |
| MC6850 | $£ 4.99$ |
| MC6852 | £4.75 |
| MC8062P | 2.88 |
| MC14536P | ¢2.50 |
| MC3459 | £2.43 |
| 28001 | $¢ 142.50$ |
| Z80 CPU 2.5 Mhz | ¢8.99 |
| Z80 CTC 2.5 Mhz | ¢7.99 |
| Z80 P10 2.5 Mhz | $¢ 7.99$ |
| Z80 S10 | £25.57 |
| Z80A CPU 4 Mhz | £10.50 |
| Z80A P10 4 Mhz | £10.00 |
| Z80A CTC 4 Mhz | £10.00 |
| SC/MP 11 (INS8060N) | £11.30 |
| INS8154N | ¢8.18 |
| 6502 | ¢8.99 |
| 6522 VIA | ¢8.14 |
| 6532 | £9.75 |
| 6545 CRT CONTROLLER | £18.50 |
| 6551 ACIA | $¢ 9.99$ |
| 8080A | ¢5.50 |
| 8224 | £2.95 |
| 8228 | £3.00 |
| DM 8835N | £1.35 |
| 8212 | £2.25 |
| 8216 | £2.50 |

## NEW <br>  1) i b ar <br> North Star $\star$ HORIZON

## 8300 RM PRINTER



80/132 CH PER LINE (SWITCHABLE); 125 C.P.S: 2 K BUFFER; V24 RS 232/ CURRENT LOOP INTERFACE; SPEED SWITCHABLE BETWEEN 110.9600 BAUD; VARIABLE WIDTH CHAR AVAILABLE UNDER SOFTWARE CONTROL: SPROCKET FEED; $4 \times 9$ DOT MATRIC; PAPER WIDTH 4.5" TO 9.5"

PRICE $£ 499.00$

## PROP@P 316

PROFESSIONAL PROM PROGRAMMER


## SPECTRONICS U.V. EPROM - ERASING LAMPS

PE 14 ERASES UP TO 6 CHIPS, TAKES APPROX. 19 MINS. . . . . . . £ 45.00 PE 14 ERASES UP TO 6 CHIPS, TAKES APPROX. 19 MINS. ....... $£ 59.95$ PE 24T ERASES UP TO 9 CHIPS, TAKES APPROX. 15 MINS ....... $£ 87.00$ PR 12ST ERASES UP TO 16 CHIPS, TAKES APPROX. 7 MINS . . . . . . $£ 186.24$ PR 320T ERASES UP TO 36 CHIPS, TAKES APPROX. 7 MINS. . . . . . $£ \mathbf{£ 3 0 2 . 0 0}$

## U.V. EPROM ERASING CABINET

PC 1100 ERASES UP TO 72 CHIPS: TAKES APPROX. 7 MINS. ....... $\mathbf{£ 6 9 3 . 0 0}$ PC 2200 ERASES UP TO 144 CHIPS, TAKES APPROX. 7 MINS. . . . . £1142.00 PC 3300 ERASES UP TO 216 CHIPS.TAKES APPROX. 7 MINS. ..... £1595.00 PC 4400 ERASES UP TO 288 CHIPS, TAKES APPROX. 7 MINS. . . . . $£ 2047.00$

## ONewBear <br> for the widest selection of computing books MEW BDOM LIST

## MEMORIES

4116 (16K DYNAMIC) . ...... . . $£ 4.50$ 2716 (INTEL + 5V TYPE) - . . $£ \mathbf{£ 1 2 . 5 0}$ 2708 $£ 4.50$


[^0]:    Valuo Added Tax not included in prices
    PRICE STABILITY: Order with confidence. Irespective of any price changes we will honour all prices in this VAT rate changes excluded.
    U.K. ORDERS. Subject to $15 \%$ surcharge for VAT. No charge is made for carriage. Or current rate : SECURICOR DELIVERY: For this optional servical(I.K. mainland only) add $E 2.50$ (VAT inclusivelper $k i f$
    SALES COUNTER: If you preter to collect kit from the factory, call at Sales Counter, Open 9 a $\mathrm{m}-12$ noon 14.30 pm . Monday Thursday

[^1]:    1780 REM *** READ CUBE PERMUTATIONS
    1800 FOR K=1 TO 24
    1820 FOR $L=1$ TO 6
    1840 READ P(K,L)
    1860 NEXT L
    1880 NEXT K
    1900 DATA $1,2,3,4,5,6$
    1920 DATA $1,2,6,3,4,5$
    1940 DATA 1,2,5,6,3,4
    1960 DATA $1,2,4,5,6,3$
    1980 DATA 2, 1,6,5,4,3
    2000 DATA 2, 1,3,6,5,4
    2020 DATA 2, 1,4,3,6,5
    2040 DATA 2, 1,5,4,3,6
    2060 DATA 3,5, 1, 4, 2,6
    2080 DATA $3,5,6,1,4,2$
    2100 DATA $3,5,2,6,1,4$
    2120 DATA 3,5,4,2,6,1
    2140 DATA 4,6,1,3,2,5
    2160 DATA $4.6,5,1,3,2$

[^2]:    BARCLATCARD

[^3]:    Please add VAT 15\% to all prices Postage on computers, printers and cassette decks charged at cost. all other items P\&P 30p. Place your order using your Access or Barclaycard (Min tel order E5). Trade and export enquiries welcome. credit facilities arranged:

[^4]:    The block graphics characters and their binary and character key designations for producing the double density effect.

[^5]:    - Use a 600 mA at 9 VDC nominal unregulated mains adaptor Avanable from Sinclair it desired isee couponi

